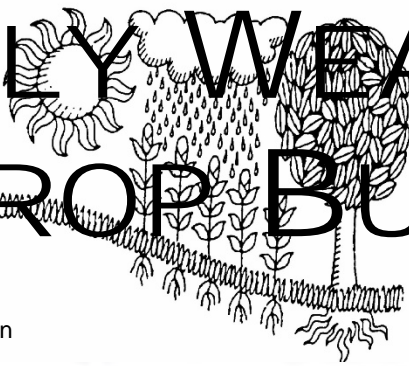
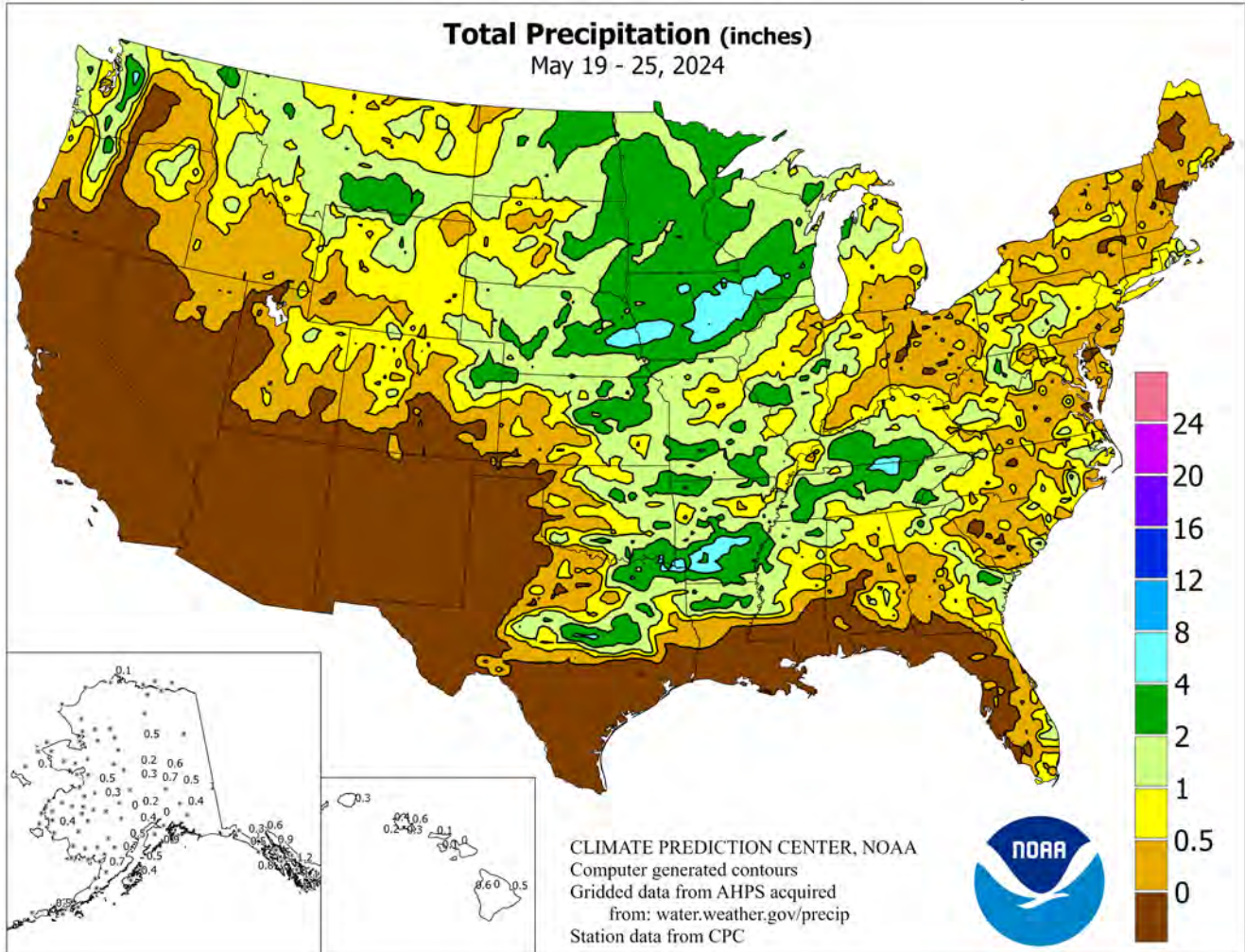


# WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration  
National Weather Service

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
National Agricultural Statistics Service  
and World Agricultural Outlook Board



## HIGHLIGHTS

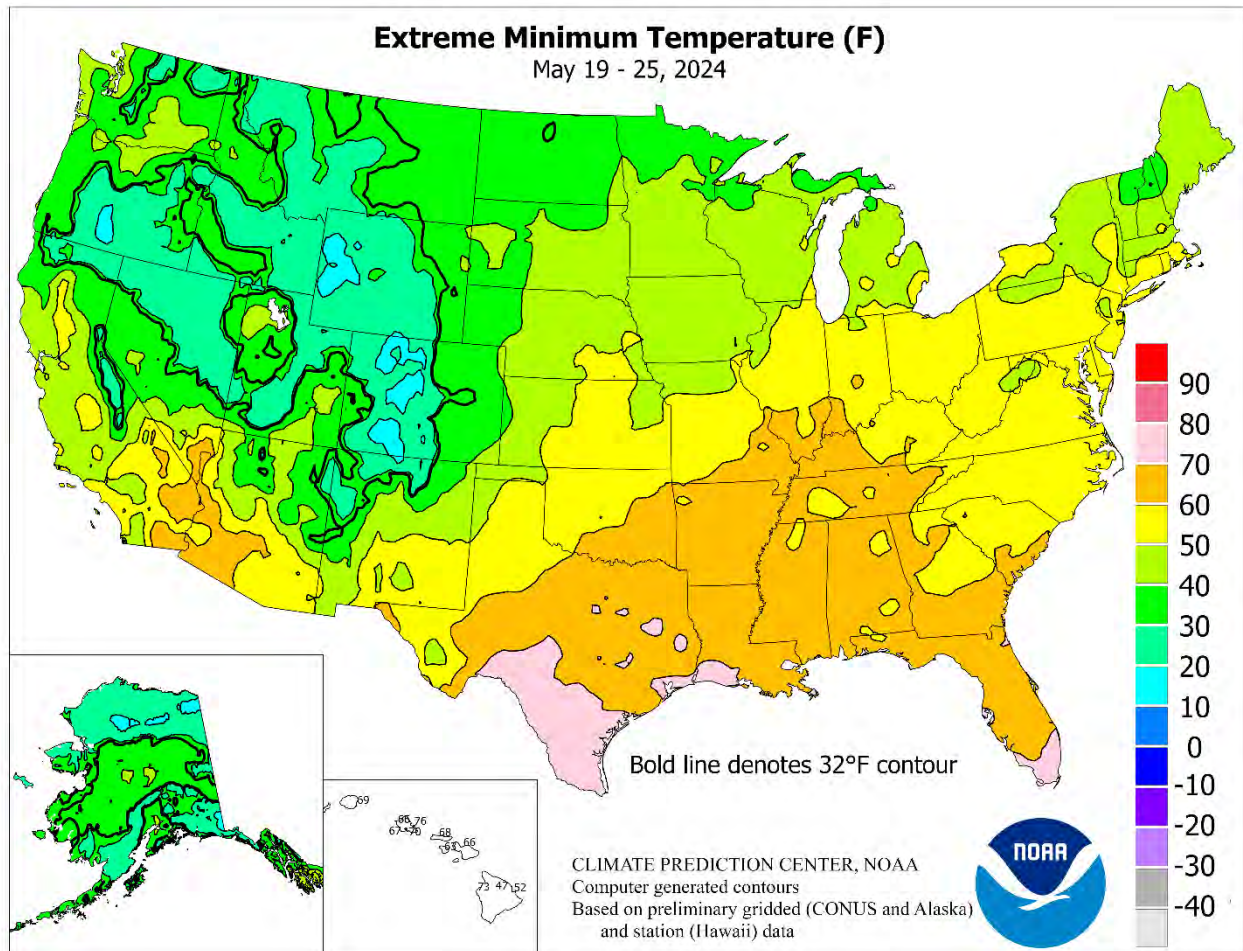
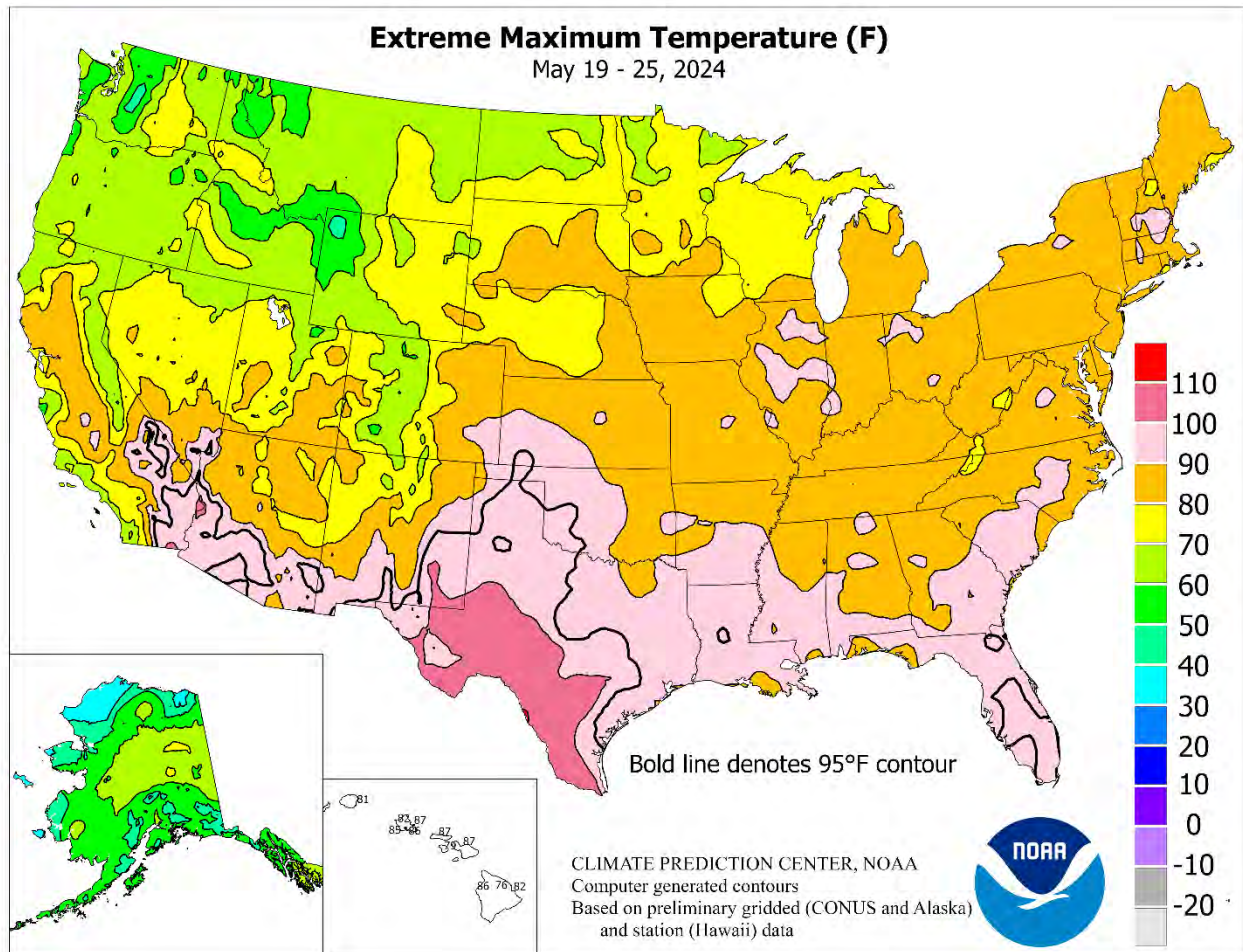
### May 19 – 25, 2024

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Daily thunderstorms across the **central and eastern U.S.** produced locally heavy rain and high winds. Some of the heaviest rain (2 to 6 inches) fell in previously drought-affected sections of the **upper Midwest**, while 2- to 4-inch totals were scattered across the **northern and central Plains** and the **mid-South**. At least a few tornadoes were reported somewhere in the country each day, with a preliminary national weekly tally of more than 150 twisters—more than two-thirds occurring on May 21, 23, and 25. Unsettled weather extended into the **Northwest**,

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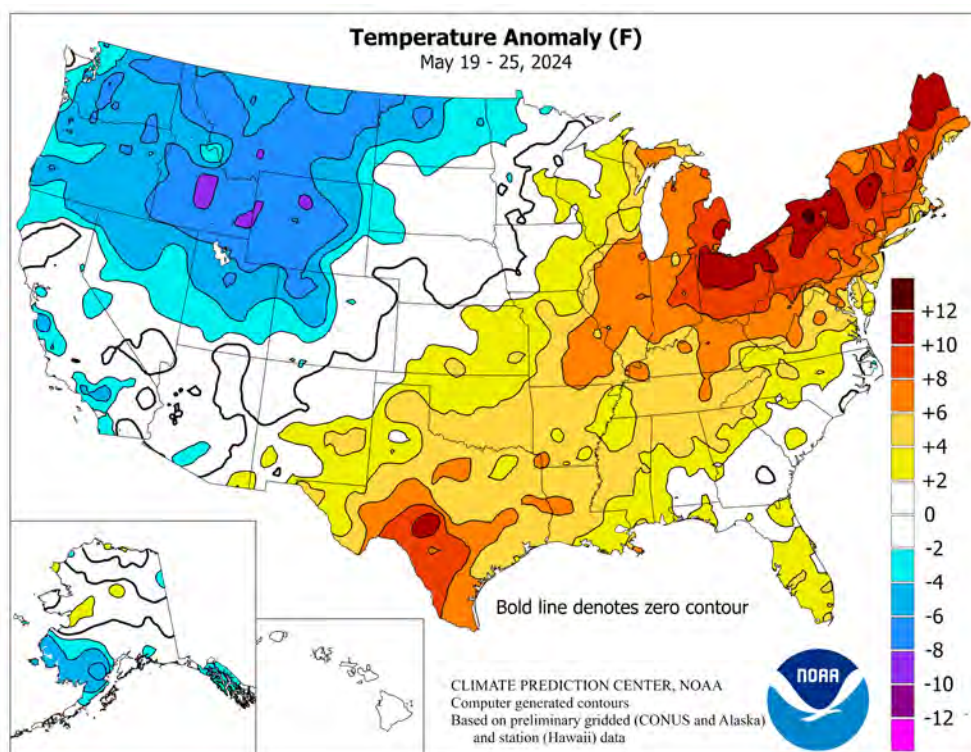


(Continued from front cover)

the source region for the disturbances that later sparked active weather across the **Plains, Midwest, and mid-South**. However, unlike the **southeastern half of the country**, the **Northwestern** showers—which included high-elevation snow—were accompanied by chilly conditions. Elsewhere, mostly dry weather prevailed in the **Deep South**, from **southern Texas to Florida**, and across much of the **nation's southwestern quadrant**, from **California to the southern High Plains**. Dry weather in late spring is typical in **California** and the **Southwest**, but drought-related impacts persist for some rangeland, pastures, winter grains, and rain-fed summer crops on the **southern High Plains**. Weekly temperatures averaged at least 5 to 10°F above normal from the **south-central U.S.**, including much of **Texas**, northeastward into the **lower Great Lakes region** and the **Northeast**. Additionally, hot weather (as much as 5°F above normal) persisted across **southern Florida**. Meanwhile, readings averaged 5 to 10°F below normal across the **interior Northwest**, as well as portions of the **northern Plains**.

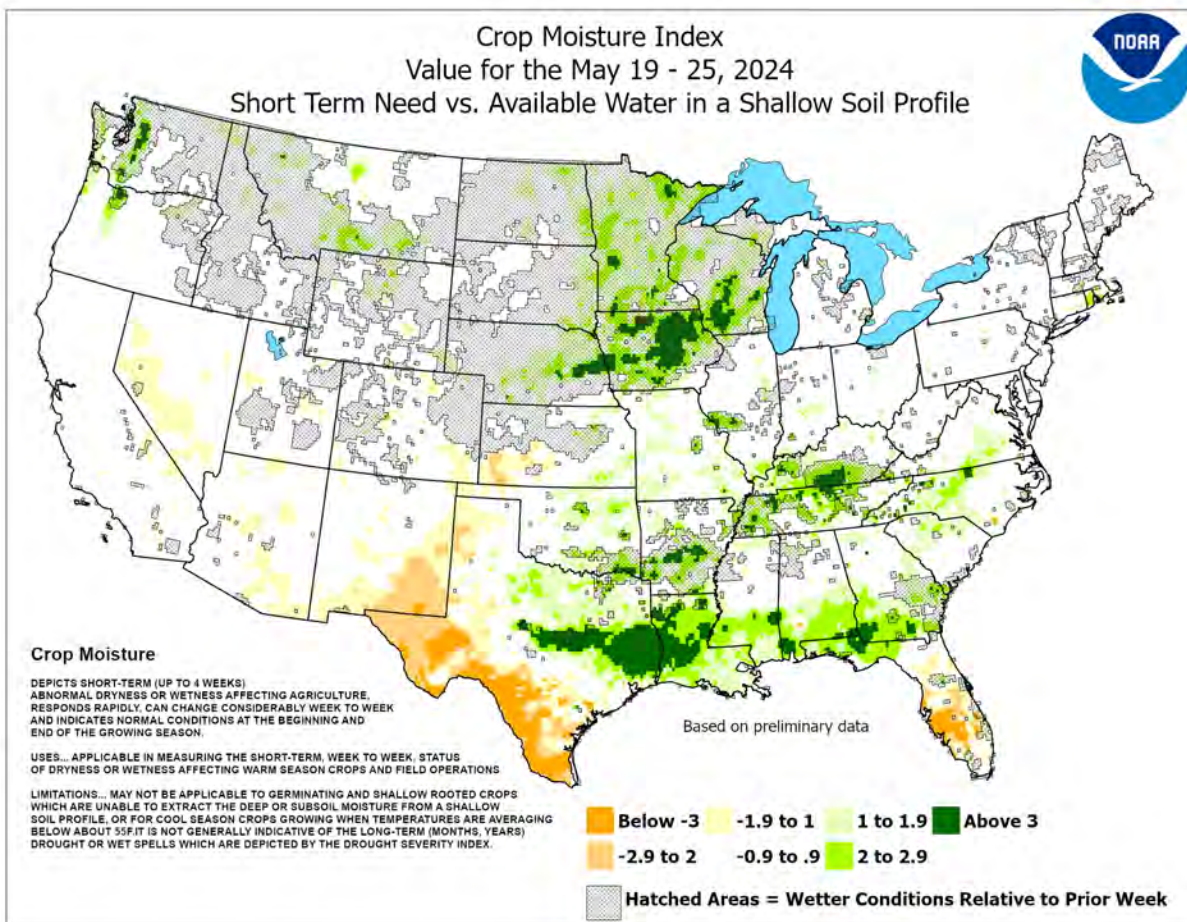
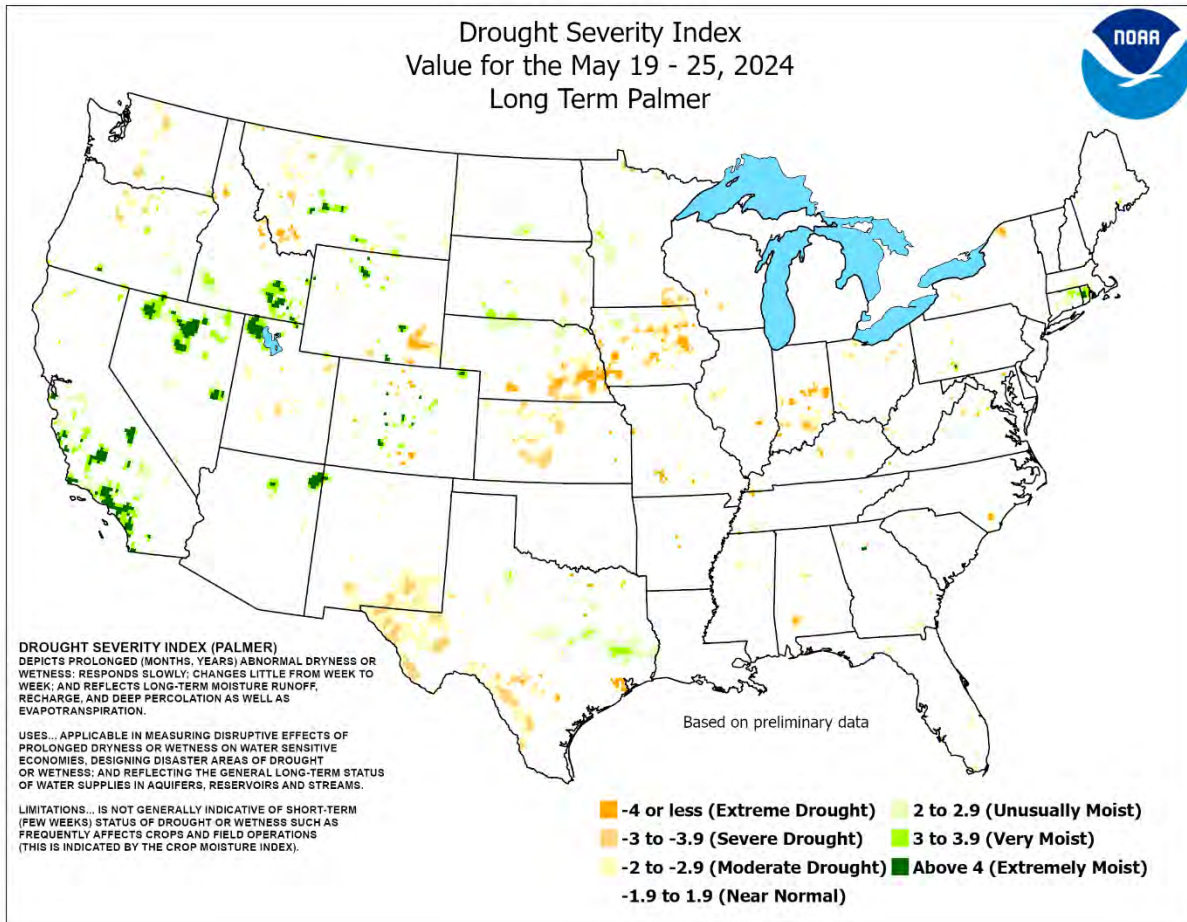
With heat continuing, much of **Florida's peninsula** careened toward a record-hot May. On May 19, the week opened with daily-record highs in **Florida** locations such as **West Palm Beach** (98°F), **Miami** (96°F), and **Fort Lauderdale** (95°F). **Punta Gorda, FL**, posted maxima of 90°F or greater on each of the first 25 days of the month, with daily-record highs of 98°F occurring on May 23 and 24. Meanwhile, conditions in **southern Texas** remained equally extreme. A May record was set in **Brownsville, TX**, with its second triple-digit reading of the month (100°F on the 24th). Similarly, **McAllen, TX**, set a May record with 8 days of 100-degree heat (previously, 7 days in 2018). **McAllen** achieved a daily-record high of 102°F on May 20. Elsewhere in **Texas**, **Del Rio** tied a monthly record with a high of 109°F on May 24—a mark previously attained on May 24, 2000, and May 9, 2024—only to experience a higher reading (112°F) on Sunday, May 26. Scattered daily-record highs were noted in other areas of the **Deep South**; in **Louisiana**, for example, maxima reached 92°F (on May 19) in **New Orleans** and 96°F in **Alexandria** (on May 25). During a mid-week surge of warmth into the **Midwest and Northeast**, daily-record highs reached or exceeded the 90-degree mark in locations such as **Cleveland, OH** (90°F on May 21), and **Syracuse, NY** (93°F on May 22). In contrast, daily-record lows in **Montana** included 26°F (on May 19) in **Kalispell** and 27°F (on May 20) in **Dunkirk**. Later in **Nevada**, record-setting lows for May 21 dipped to 21°F in **Eureka** and 26°F in **Winnemucca**. The greatest concentration of **Northwestern** daily-record lows occurred on May 24, when readings dipped to 19°F in **Big Piney, WY**; 27°F in **Bozeman, MT**; and 29°F in **Pocatello, ID**. **Bozeman Airport's** reading followed a 3-inch snowfall on May 23. **Montana State University**, also in **Bozeman**, officially received 6.0 inches of snow on the 23rd.

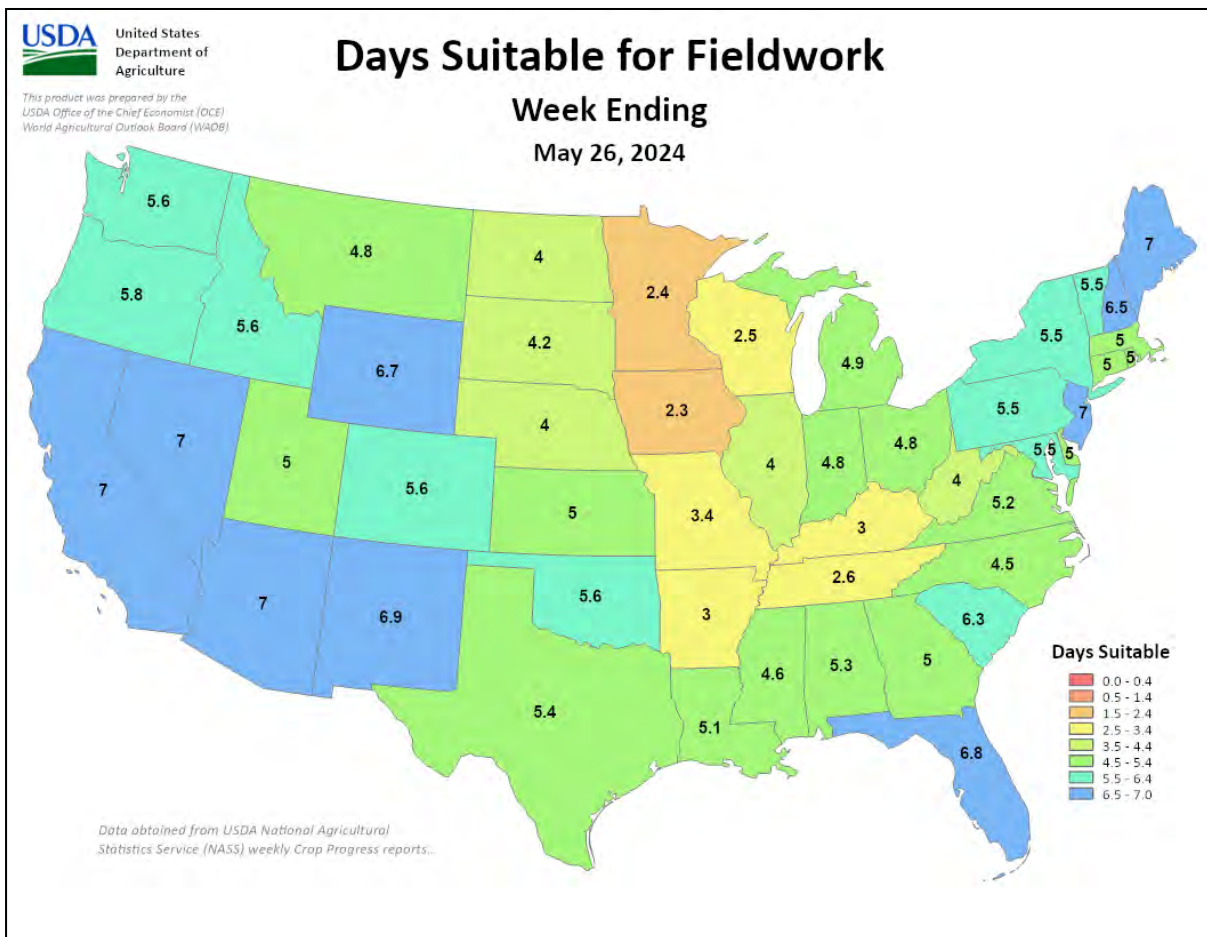
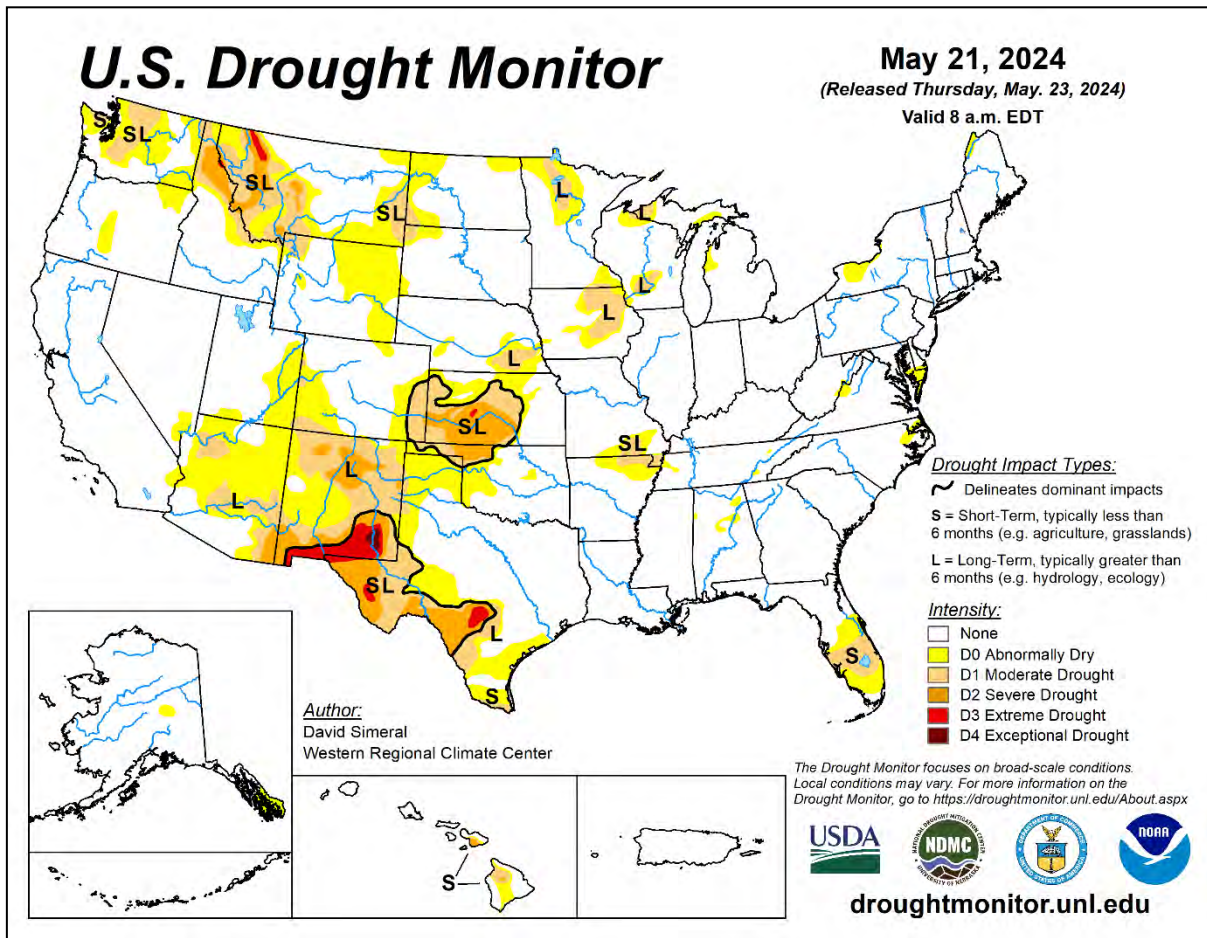
Although most of the **Deep South** received little or no rain, parts of the **Florida Keys** experienced a deluge on May 20. On that date, the 7.08-inch total in **Marathon, FL**, represented the wettest day during May on record in that location (previously, 6.60 inches on May 27, 1959). Meanwhile, unusually heavy precipitation arrived in the **Pacific**



**Northwest**, where record-setting rainfall totals in **western Washington** for May 21 included 1.53 inches in **Quillayute**, 1.22 inches in **Hoquiam**, and 1.08 inches in **Bellingham**. Daily-record amounts exceeding 2 inches were common across the **Plains, Midwest, and mid-South**, with totals reaching 2.97 inches (on the 24th) in **Jackson, TN**; 2.25 inches (on the 24th) in **Madison, WI**; 2.02 inches (on the 23rd) in **Billings, MT**; 2.13 inches (on the 22nd) in **Stuttgart, AR**; 2.65 inches (on the 21st) in **Omaha, NE**; and 2.79 inches (on the 21st) in **Waterloo, IA**. On the day of **Waterloo's** downpour, an EF-4 tornado, with winds estimated as high as 185 mph, cut across nearly 44 miles of **Iowa** from **Page County to Adair County**, resulting in five fatalities. On the night of May 25-26, there were four tornadoes resulting in at least 14 fatalities, of which seven occurred in **Texas**, five in **Arkansas**, and two in **Oklahoma**. Late in the evening of May 25, the **Texas** tornado sliced through 48 miles of **Montague, Cooke, and Denton Counties**, crossing Interstate 35 near **Valley View** and striking communities near **Ray Roberts Lake**, ultimately resulting in the seven deaths and at least 100 injuries. The storm rampage carried into the following day, with May 25-26 rainfall totals reaching 3.71 inches in **Clarksburg, WV**, and 3.12 inches in **Poplar Bluff, MO**.

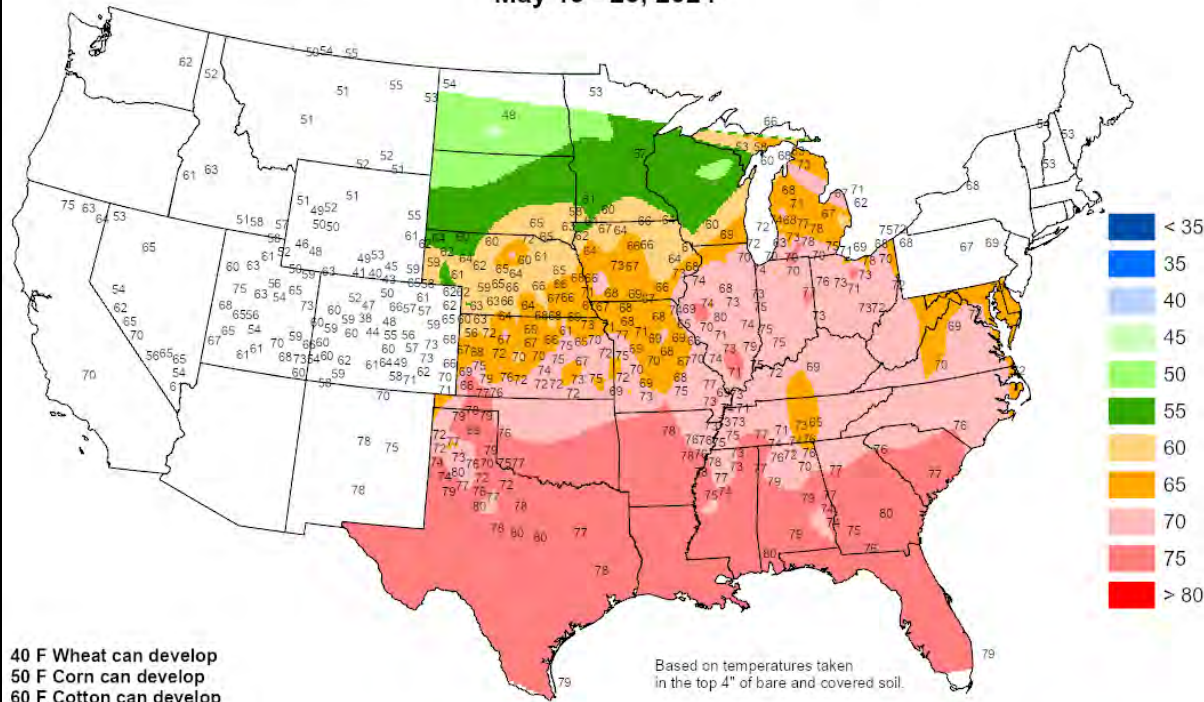
In **Alaska**, widespread precipitation accompanied near- or below-normal temperatures. **King Salmon** measured a daily-record sum of 0.48 inch on May 21, just a day after reporting a daily record-tying low of 26°F. A few days later, on the 24th, **Fairbanks** netted a daily-record rainfall of 0.51 inch. With an additional 0.24 inch on May 25, **Fairbanks' 2-day** sum of 0.76 inch surpassed its total of 0.74 during the preceding 116 days (January 29 – May 23). **Bethel** reported measurable precipitation each day during the week, totaling 0.98 inch. Farther south, mostly dry weather prevailed in **Hawaii's leeward locations**, while showers dotted windward slopes. **Honolulu, Oahu**, received no measurable rain during the week, following mid-month downpours that delivered 4.42 inches of rain from May 14-18. Due to the earlier rainfall, month-to-date rainfall at the state's major airport observation sites through May 25 was as high as 8.43 inches (146 percent of normal) in **Hilo**, on the **Big Island**, and 4.90 inches (721 percent) in **Honolulu**.





### Average Soil Temperature (Deg. F)

May 19 - 25, 2024

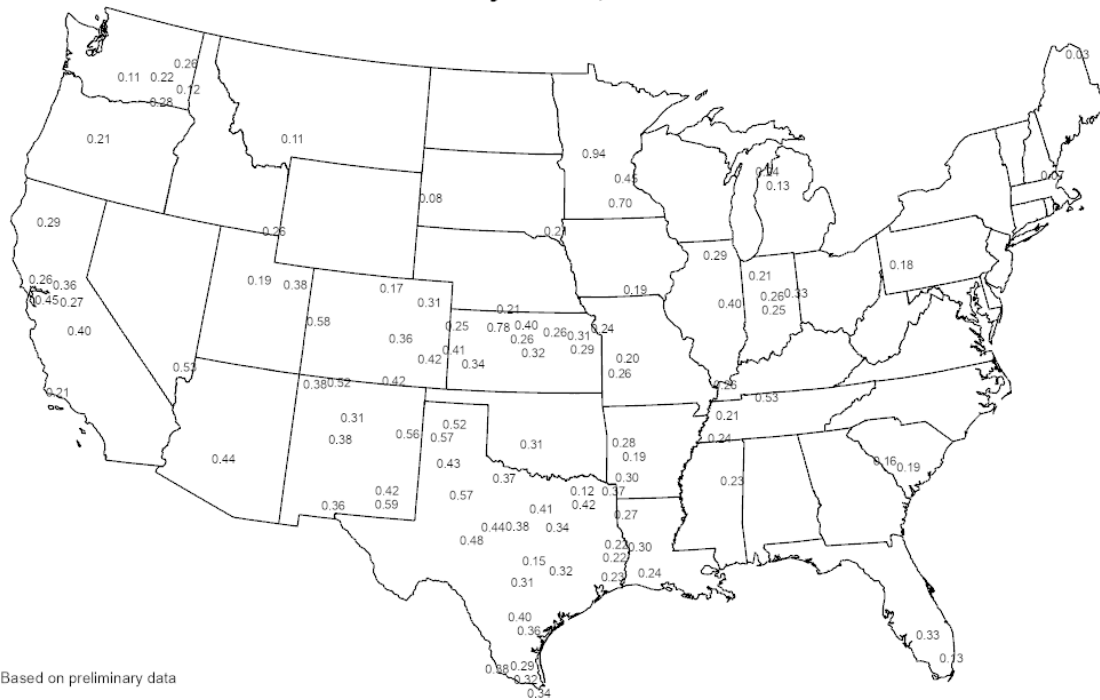


Data provided by the Climate Prediction Center, High Plains Regional Climate Center, Illinois State Water Survey, Iowa State University, Oklahoma Mesonet, Purdue University, University of Missouri, Michigan Automated Weather Network, West Texas Mesonet, South Dakota State Univ. Mesonet, Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center, and USDA/NRCS.



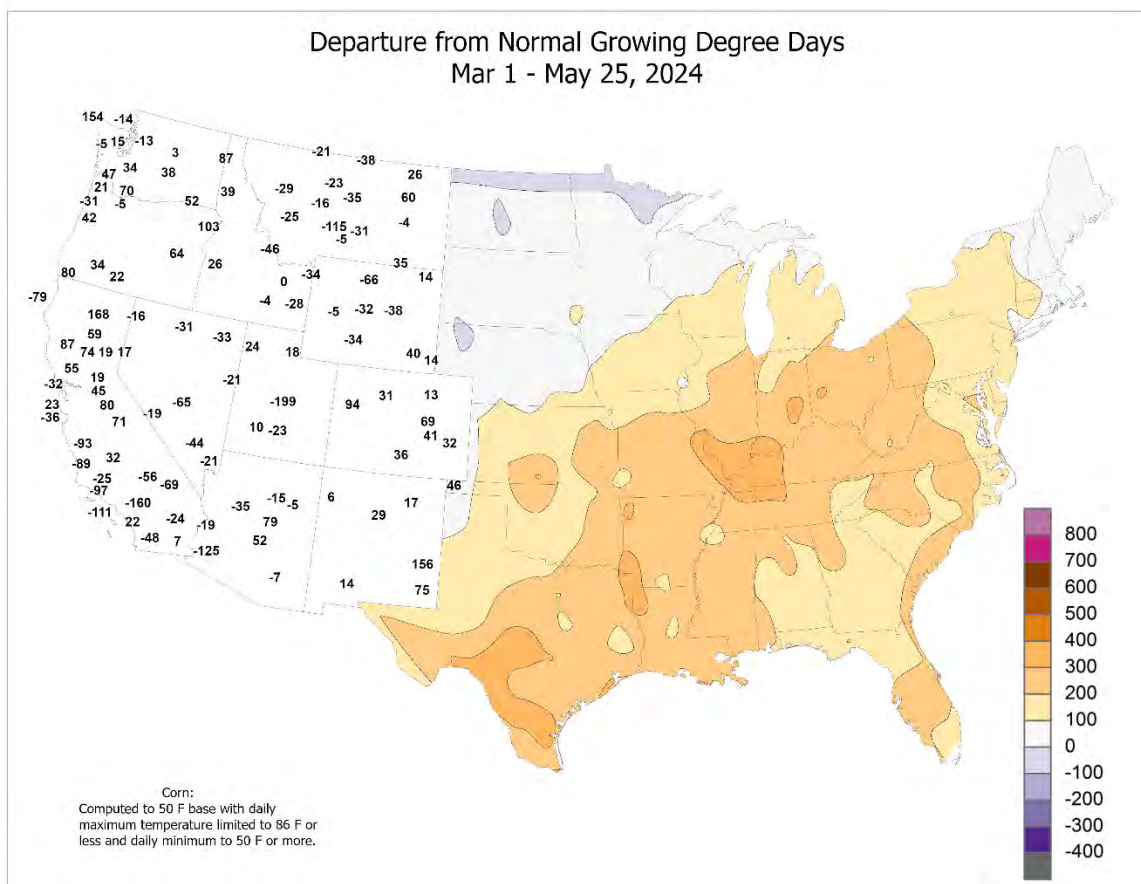
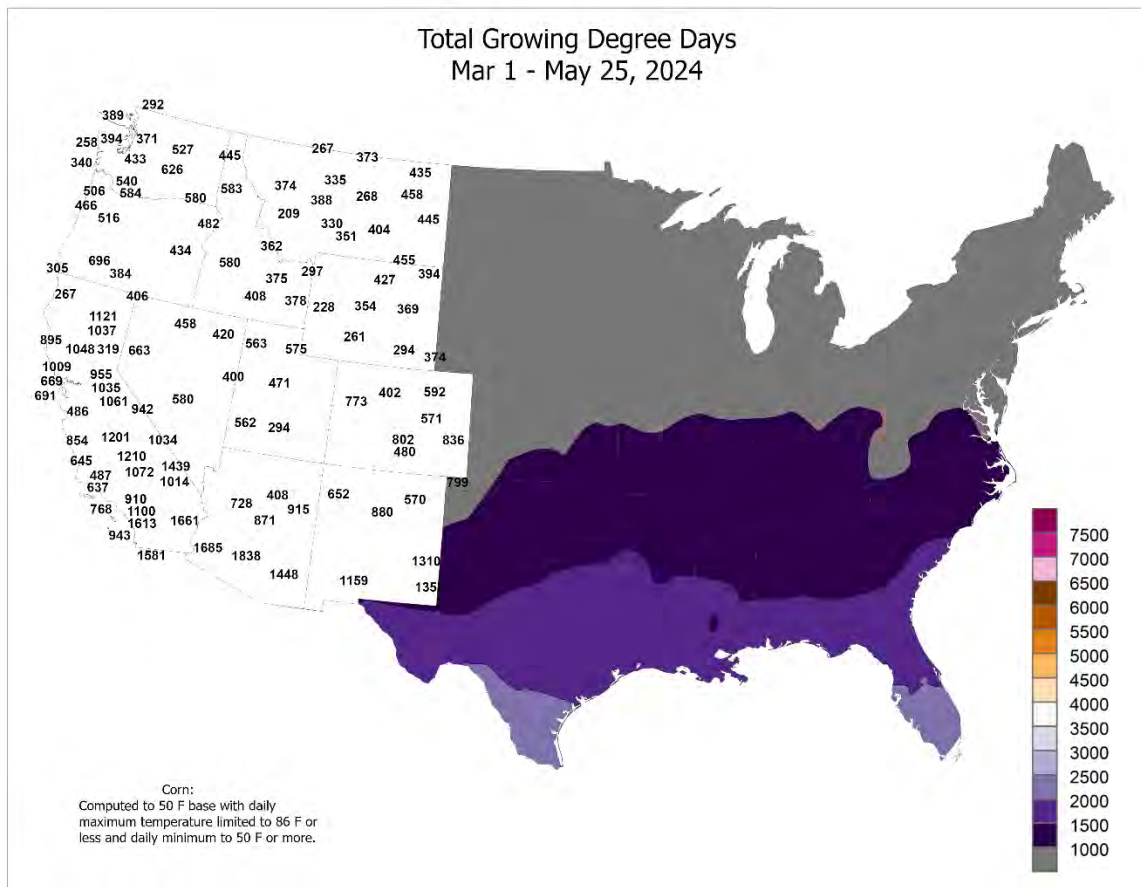
### Average Pan Evaporation (inches/day)

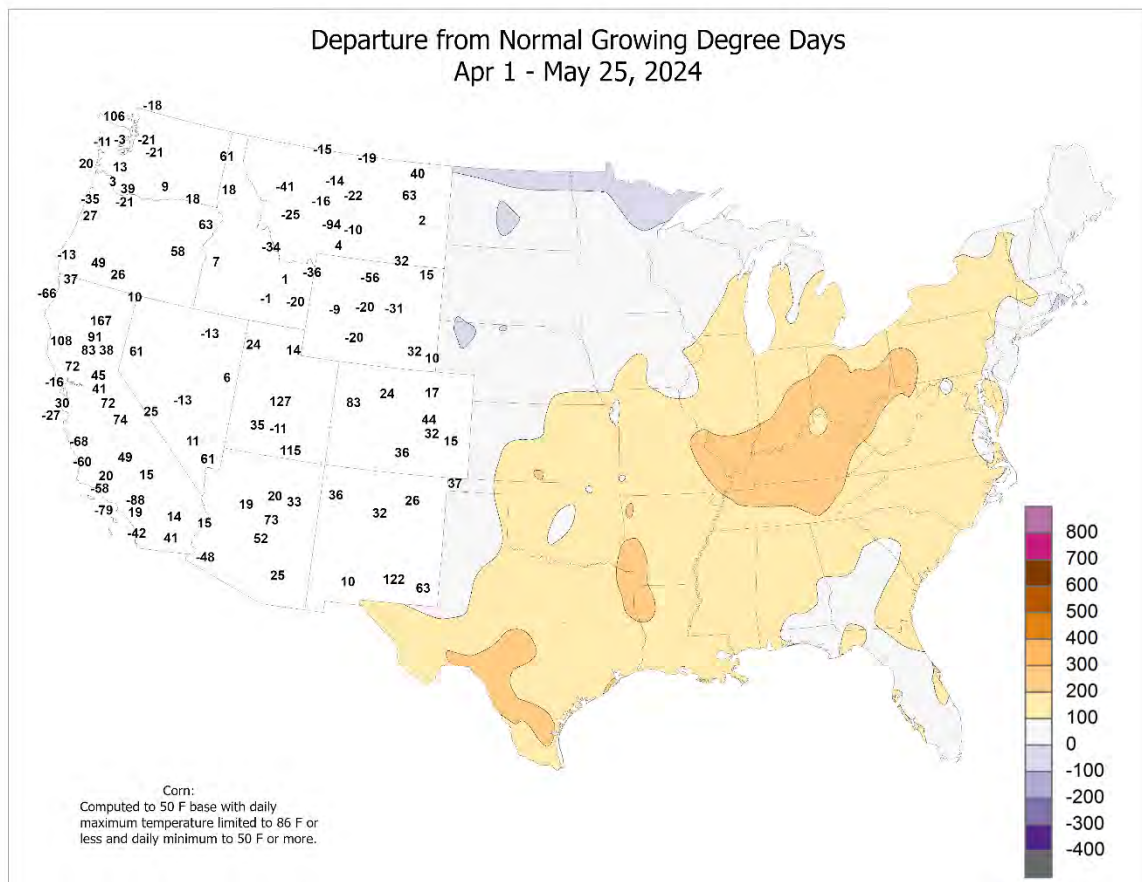
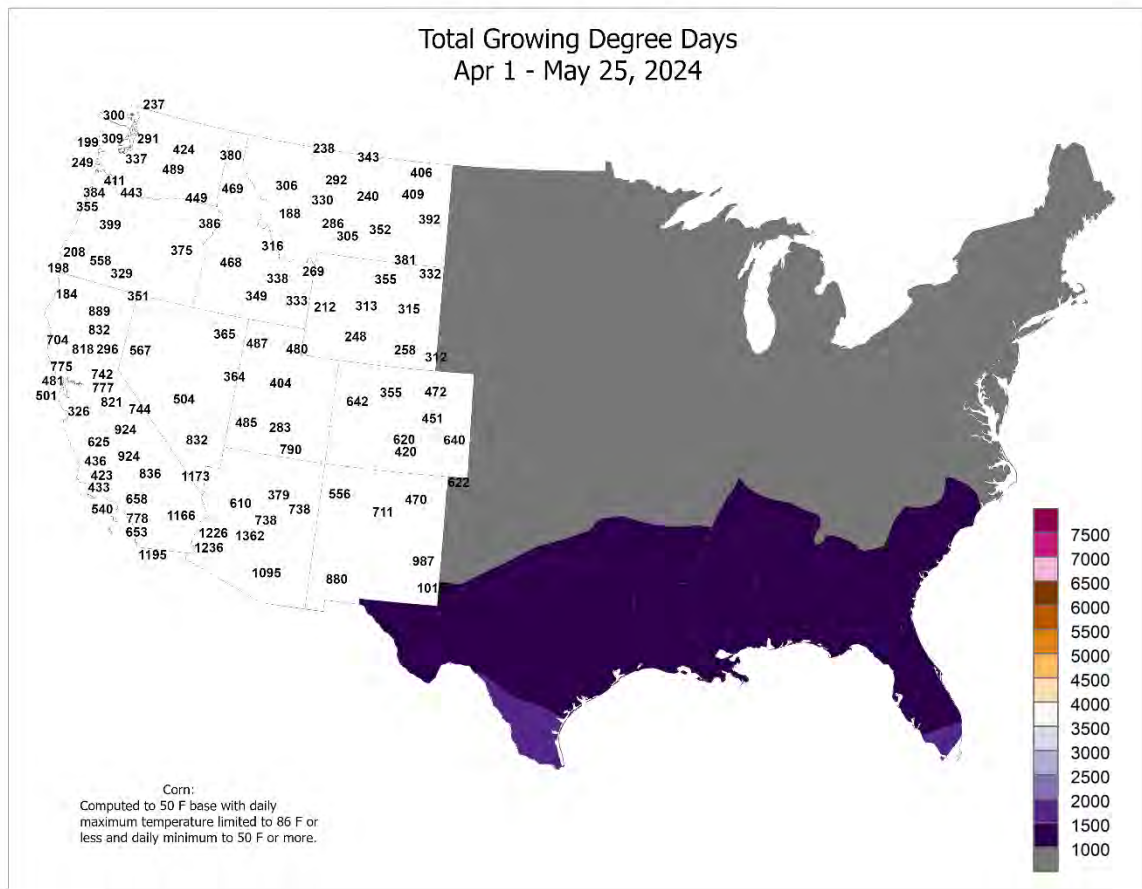
May 19 - 25, 2024



Based on preliminary data

USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments  
Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.













# National Agricultural Summary

May 20 – 26, 2024

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

## HIGHLIGHTS

**Most of California, the Gulf Coast, and Southwest remained dry, while much of the upper Midwest, as well as parts of the Mississippi Valley, Plains, and Rockies, recorded at least twice the normal amount of weekly precipitation. Some areas near the Iowa-Nebraska border recorded more than 6 inches of rain. Meanwhile, most of the eastern half of the nation**

**was warmer than normal, with temperatures averaging 9°F or more above normal in parts of the Northeast, Ohio Valley, and Texas. In contrast, most of the western half of the nation was cooler than normal. Large sections of the Rockies, as well as parts of the Great Basin, Pacific Northwest, and northern Plains, recorded temperatures 6°F or more below normal.**

**Corn:** By May 26, producers had planted 83 percent of the nation's corn crop, 6 percentage points behind last year but 1 point ahead of the 5-year average. Weekly advances of 10 percentage points or more were reported in 13 of the 18 estimating states. Eighty-eight percent of Iowa's intended corn acreage was planted by week's end, 9 percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind average. Fifty-eight percent of the nation's corn acreage had emerged by May 26, eight percentage points behind the previous year but equal to the average. Emergence advanced by 10 percentage points or more during the week in 14 of the 18 estimating states.

**Soybeans:** Sixty-eight percent of the nation's soybean acreage was planted by May 26, ten percentage points behind last year but 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. Weekly advances of 10 percentage points or more were reported in 14 of the 18 estimating states. Thirty-nine percent of the nation's soybean acreage had emerged by May 26, eleven percentage points behind last year but 3 points ahead of average. Emergence advanced by 10 percentage points or more during the week in 16 of the 18 states.

**Winter Wheat:** By May 26, seventy-seven percent of the nation's winter wheat crop was headed, 8 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. On May 26, forty-eight percent of the 2024 winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below the previous week but 14 points above last year. In Kansas, the largest winter wheat-producing state, 32 percent of the crop was rated in good to excellent condition.

**Cotton:** Nationwide, 59 percent of the cotton crop was planted by May 26, three percentage points ahead of the previous year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Weekly advances of 10 percentage points or more were reported in 13 of the 15 estimating states. In Texas, 50 percent of the 2024 cotton acreage was planted by May 26, four percentage points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of average. Four percent of the nation's cotton acreage had reached the squaring stage by May 26, one percentage point ahead of last year but 1 point behind average. On May 26, sixty percent of the 2024 cotton acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 12 percentage points above last year.

**Sorghum:** Forty-two percent of the nation's sorghum acreage was planted by May 26, three percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. Texas had planted 82 percent of its sorghum acreage by May 26, equal to last year but 1 percentage point ahead of average.

**Rice:** By May 26, producers had seeded 96 percent of the 2024 rice acreage, 2 percentage points ahead of the previous year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. Rice planting progress was ahead of average in five of the six estimating states. By May 26, eighty-three percent of the nation's rice acreage had emerged, 2 percentage points ahead of last year

and 9 points ahead of average. On May 26, eighty percent of the rice acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points below the previous week but 8 points above the previous year.

**Small Grains:** Nationally, oat producers had seeded 93 percent of this year's acreage by May 26, three percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Weekly planting progress in North Dakota and Pennsylvania advanced by 16 and 15 percentage points, respectively. Seventy-seven percent of the nation's oat acreage was emerged by May 26, five percentage points ahead of the previous year and 3 points ahead of average. Twenty-nine percent of the nation's oat acreage had headed by May 26, four percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of average. On May 26, sixty-six percent of the oat acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points above the previous week and 10 points above the previous year.

Eighty-eight percent of the nation's barley crop was planted by May 26, seven percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Barley planting progress was ahead of average in four of the five estimating states. Planting progress in North Dakota advanced by 16 percentage points during the week. Sixty-two percent of the nation's barley crop had emerged by May 26, thirteen percentage points ahead of the previous year and 3 points ahead of average. Emergence was at or ahead of the 5-year average in all five estimating states. On May 26, sixty-eight percent of the barley acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 19 percentage points above last year.

By May 26, eighty-eight percent of the spring wheat crop was seeded, 9 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. Planting progress in North Dakota advanced by 13 percentage points during the week. Spring wheat planting progress was at or ahead of average in all six estimating states. By May 26, sixty-one percent of the nation's spring wheat crop had emerged, 11 percentage points ahead of the previous year and 9 points ahead of average. Emergence was at or ahead of average in all six estimating states.

**Other Crops:** Nationally, peanut producers had planted 67 percent of the 2024 peanut acreage by May 26, equal to the previous year but 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Weekly advances of 10 percentage points or more were reported in seven of the eight estimating states. Producers in Georgia, the largest peanut-producing state, had planted 63 percent of the 2024 intended acreage, 10 percentage points behind the previous year and 12 points behind average. On May 26, sixty-two percent of the nation's peanut acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 8 percentage points below the same time last year.

Eighteen percent of the nation's intended 2024 sunflower acreage was planted by May 26, three percentage points behind last year and 1 point behind the 5-year average.

**Crop Progress and Condition**

**Week Ending May 26, 2024**

Weekly U.S. Progress and Condition Data provided by USDA/NASS

Corn Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 26 2024	5-Yr Avg
CO	73	57	74	77
IL	94	67	80	79
IN	88	54	73	71
IA	97	78	88	92
KS	79	74	85	80
KY	89	65	73	85
MI	74	50	75	69
MN	89	81	89	85
MO	98	76	87	86
NE	93	79	91	92
NC	98	98	100	98
ND	61	51	75	62
OH	82	46	79	64
PA	73	33	53	66
SD	87	66	84	74
TN	96	83	87	93
TX	91	85	92	93
WI	84	66	78	77
18 Sts	89	70	83	82
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Percent Emerged				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 26 2024	5-Yr Avg
CO	27	23	37	40
IL	79	49	65	62
IN	64	30	50	49
IA	79	47	66	70
KS	63	53	68	58
KY	73	49	58	67
MI	36	20	41	35
MN	62	38	58	56
MO	92	61	70	74
NE	75	38	61	68
NC	94	90	91	92
ND	15	13	27	19
OH	45	35	50	36
PA	48	8	23	32
SD	54	17	44	41
TN	85	62	72	79
TX	83	74	83	85
WI	45	23	48	43
18 Sts	66	40	58	58
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Rice Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 26 2024	5-Yr Avg
AR	96	97	99	90
CA	74	70	80	91
LA	99	99	100	97
MS	99	88	95	92
MO	98	91	96	86
TX	95	98	100	94
6 Sts	94	92	96	91
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Rice Percent Emerged				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 26 2024	5-Yr Avg
AR	91	87	93	79
CA	19	10	25	38
LA	95	95	97	92
MS	95	72	79	79
MO	94	84	90	72
TX	89	92	95	88
6 Sts	81	76	83	74
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 26 2024	5-Yr Avg
AR	87	82	88	68
IL	90	58	72	65
IN	83	49	69	60
IA	91	61	73	77
KS	66	43	55	50
KY	69	46	56	54
LA	90	79	85	84
MI	73	42	66	61
MN	77	51	72	69
MS	86	86	92	81
MO	83	42	55	46
NE	87	60	80	81
NC	58	47	59	56
ND	44	33	52	44
OH	80	41	67	54
SD	74	37	58	57
TN	66	53	60	55
WI	74	57	74	65
18 Sts	78	52	68	63
These 18 States planted 96% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Emerged				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 26 2024	5-Yr Avg
AR	77	68	78	56
IL	71	31	44	45
IN	56	27	45	38
IA	60	24	42	44
KS	42	23	34	30
KY	47	31	41	34
LA	81	65	77	72
MI	31	17	35	29
MN	37	15	31	34
MS	77	75	85	67
MO	65	31	40	30
NE	61	21	41	49
NC	41	34	46	41
ND	9	1	9	10
OH	38	24	39	26
SD	29	7	17	22
TN	46	34	45	35
WI	33	21	44	29
18 Sts	50	26	39	36
These 18 States planted 96% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Rice Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	2	19	58	20
CA	0	0	0	80	20
LA	0	0	15	79	6
MS	0	2	48	45	5
MO	0	8	18	69	5
TX	1	2	28	59	10
6 Sts	1	2	17	65	15
Prev Wk	0	1	17	69	13
Prev Yr	1	4	23	59	13

**Crop Progress and Condition**

**Week Ending May 26, 2024**

Weekly U.S. Progress and Condition Data provided by USDA/NASS

Cotton Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 26 2024	5-Yr Avg
AL	76	54	75	81
AZ	93	96	98	95
AR	90	68	86	82
CA	96	95	97	96
GA	63	47	63	67
KS	54	38	72	53
LA	92	59	80	83
MS	75	73	83	74
MO	91	75	92	71
NC	59	52	77	66
OK	31	20	38	26
SC	64	52	72	73
TN	78	52	68	73
TX	46	37	50	49
VA	86	60	84	73
15 Sts	56	44	59	57
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Percent Squaring				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 26 2024	5-Yr Avg
AL	1	NA	0	0
AZ	8	7	7	12
AR	0	NA	0	0
CA	0	NA	0	0
GA	1	NA	1	0
KS	0	NA	0	0
LA	0	NA	1	1
MS	0	NA	0	0
MO	2	0	0	0
NC	0	NA	0	0
OK	0	NA	0	0
SC	0	NA	0	0
TN	2	1	2	2
TX	4	NA	7	8
VA	0	NA	1	0
15 Sts	3	NA	4	5
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	1	21	76	2
AZ	0	0	0	37	63
AR	0	4	20	46	30
CA	0	0	0	95	5
GA	0	4	34	60	2
KS	0	3	33	38	26
LA	0	0	0	88	12
MS	0	1	14	79	6
MO	4	9	21	66	0
NC	0	3	25	68	4
OK	0	1	10	89	0
SC	0	1	40	57	2
TN	5	9	34	49	3
TX	2	5	44	40	9
VA	0	0	5	90	5
15 Sts	1	4	35	52	8
Prev Wk	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Prev Yr	1	12	39	41	7

Peanuts Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 26 2024	5-Yr Avg
AL	58	47	61	72
FL	76	72	79	84
GA	73	52	63	75
NC	70	60	82	64
OK	34	30	49	32
SC	74	64	80	79
TX	41	46	65	48
VA	78	82	95	79
8 Sts	67	54	67	71
These 8 States planted 96% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Peanut Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	0	19	78	3
FL	6	8	27	57	2
GA	0	5	36	53	6
NC	0	1	22	73	4
OK	0	1	4	95	0
SC	0	2	35	59	4
TX	0	1	54	45	0
VA	0	0	1	97	2
8 Sts	1	4	33	58	4
Prev Wk	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Prev Yr	1	4	25	66	4

Sorghum Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 26 2024	5-Yr Avg
CO	28	12	25	21
KS	19	13	24	14
NE	31	14	31	39
OK	25	32	40	22
SD	48	28	43	33
TX	82	78	82	81
6 Sts	39	32	42	37
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sunflowers Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 26 2024	5-Yr Avg
CO	22	9	19	15
KS	5	6	16	13
ND	23	19	28	24
SD	21	1	7	15
4 Sts	21	10	18	19
These 4 States planted 87% of last year's sunflower acreage.				

**Crop Progress and Condition**

**Week Ending May 26, 2024**

Weekly U.S. Progress and Condition Data provided by USDA/NASS

Oats Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 26 2024	5-Yr Avg
IA	100	98	99	99
MN	89	91	95	87
NE	99	97	99	97
ND	64	59	75	72
OH	90	86	88	91
PA	100	80	95	92
SD	96	94	98	91
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	89	81	89	87
9 Sts	90	87	93	90
These 9 States planted 66% of last year's oat acreage.				

Oats Percent Emerged				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 26 2024	5-Yr Avg
IA	96	91	95	92
MN	64	68	80	67
NE	93	89	93	90
ND	22	21	34	33
OH	81	78	82	81
PA	87	58	70	75
SD	82	68	80	75
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	59	56	67	64
9 Sts	72	69	77	74
These 9 States planted 66% of last year's oat acreage.				

Oats Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 26 2024	5-Yr Avg
IA	18	17	31	8
MN	0	NA	0	1
NE	3	5	16	6
ND	0	NA	0	0
OH	2	NA	1	3
PA	0	NA	0	0
SD	0	NA	1	2
TX	100	98	100	100
WI	0	0	4	2
9 Sts	25	NA	29	23
These 9 States planted 66% of last year's oat acreage.				

Oat Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	1	1	17	63	18
MN	0	1	17	67	15
NE	1	2	42	44	11
ND	1	0	20	76	3
OH	0	0	27	67	6
PA	0	3	9	77	11
SD	0	2	16	75	7
TX	13	16	40	29	2
WI	0	1	18	62	19
9 Sts	4	5	25	58	8
Prev Wk	4	6	26	57	7
Prev Yr	6	8	30	51	5

Spring Wheat Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 26 2024	5-Yr Avg
ID	96	93	96	96
MN	90	91	96	80
MT	78	81	88	87
ND	70	71	84	73
SD	98	95	98	94
WA	99	99	100	99
6 Sts	79	79	88	81
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Spring Wheat Percent Emerged				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 26 2024	5-Yr Avg
ID	79	75	79	78
MN	55	67	82	53
MT	57	38	63	61
ND	33	29	48	40
SD	84	66	75	75
WA	93	95	97	84
6 Sts	50	43	61	52
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

**Crop Progress and Condition**

**Week Ending May 26, 2024**

Weekly U.S. Progress and Condition Data provided by USDA/NASS

Barley Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 26 2024	5-Yr Avg
ID	92	89	94	95
MN	85	86	90	81
MT	83	79	88	87
ND	67	65	81	72
WA	98	98	99	95
5 Sts	81	78	88	86
These 5 States planted 84% of last year's barley acreage.				

Barley Percent Emerged				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 26 2024	5-Yr Avg
ID	77	75	78	78
MN	53	51	73	54
MT	46	44	64	61
ND	24	28	42	34
WA	79	89	95	77
5 Sts	49	48	62	59
These 5 States planted 84% of last year's barley acreage.				

Barley Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	0	25	74	1
MN	0	1	14	76	9
MT	1	7	30	53	9
ND	4	6	18	69	3
WA	1	5	31	54	9
5 Sts	2	5	25	62	6
Prev Wk	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Prev Yr	2	10	39	44	5

Winter Wheat Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	May 26 2024	5-Yr Avg
AR	97	91	95	97
CA	96	90	95	98
CO	43	21	44	44
ID	6	4	8	11
IL	90	90	93	85
IN	70	65	83	60
KS	81	90	94	86
MI	22	21	56	15
MO	95	95	97	91
MT	0	0	1	1
NE	31	22	52	31
NC	99	96	98	97
OH	61	70	88	52
OK	97	98	100	97
OR	48	31	73	46
SD	8	1	10	9
TX	94	96	100	96
WA	37	35	46	28
18 Sts	69	69	77	69
These 18 States planted 89% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Winter Wheat Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	7	28	57	8
CA	0	0	5	30	65
CO	8	20	31	39	2
ID	0	4	29	60	7
IL	7	8	22	51	12
IN	1	4	16	62	17
KS	11	21	36	29	3
MI	0	3	24	48	25
MO	0	5	25	60	10
MT	0	5	33	37	25
NE	1	4	24	51	20
NC	0	4	29	63	4
OH	1	3	24	57	15
OK	2	13	32	49	4
OR	2	9	30	49	10
SD	1	2	24	55	18
TX	7	13	44	31	5
WA	8	12	32	45	3
18 Sts	6	13	33	40	8
Prev Wk	5	13	33	42	7
Prev Yr	16	19	31	29	5



**Crop Progress and Condition**

**Week Ending May 26, 2024**

Weekly U.S. Progress and Condition Data provided by USDA/NASS

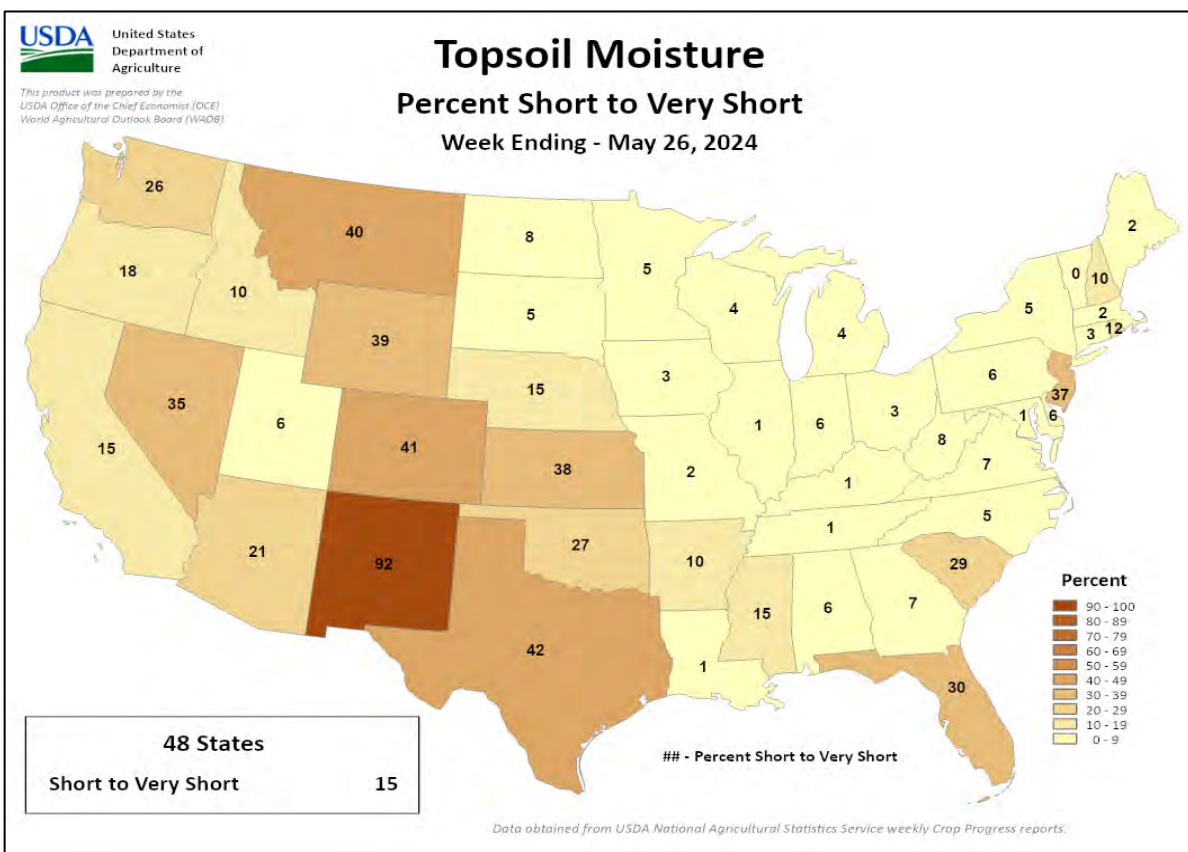
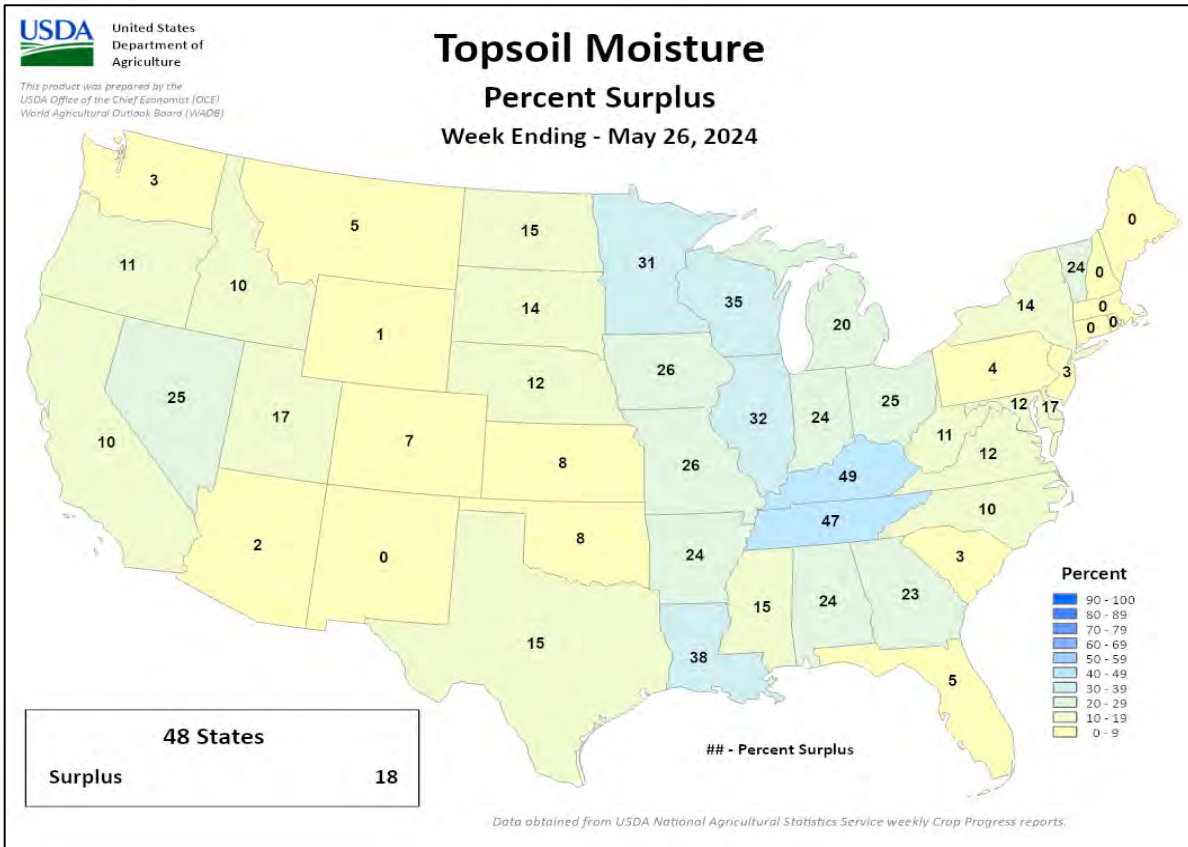
Pasture and Range Condition by Percent Week Ending May 26, 2024												
	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX	
AL	1	2	17	70	10		NH	0	0	20	80	0
AZ	10	17	39	31	3		NJ	0	2	8	72	18
AR	3	9	24	52	12		NM	32	38	21	8	1
CA	0	0	30	40	30		NY	0	1	14	63	22
CO	0	15	31	51	3		NC	1	2	8	86	3
CT	0	0	0	100	0		ND	1	6	25	59	9
DE	3	6	35	49	7		OH	0	0	12	67	21
FL	5	27	30	36	2		OK	1	6	36	51	6
GA	2	6	25	56	11		OR	1	14	31	35	19
ID	0	4	22	53	21		PA	2	4	8	67	19
IL	2	2	7	54	35		RI	0	5	10	85	0
IN	1	3	19	59	18		SC	1	6	15	70	8
IA	1	4	23	52	20		SD	3	3	16	67	11
KS	6	15	33	39	7		TN	1	3	20	62	14
KY	1	1	13	71	14		TX	15	23	31	24	7
LA	0	4	31	61	4		UT	5	8	23	62	2
ME	0	0	14	86	0		VT	0	0	8	34	58
MD	0	2	7	70	21		VA	1	5	30	58	6
MA	0	0	0	100	0		WA	0	0	67	28	5
MI	0	0	13	56	31		WV	0	3	10	62	25
MN	1	4	32	44	19		WI	1	3	29	46	21
MS	1	4	27	61	7		WY	1	1	24	70	4
MO	0	3	25	67	5		48 Sts	8	14	30	40	8
MT	5	13	42	34	6							
NE	1	4	32	51	12		Prev Wk	7	13	31	40	9
NV	0	0	30	40	30		Prev Yr	7	15	35	35	8

VP - Very Poor; P - Poor;  
 F - Fair;  
 G - Good; EX - Excellent  
  
 NA - Not Available  
 \* Revised

### Crop Progress and Condition

### Week Ending May 26, 2024

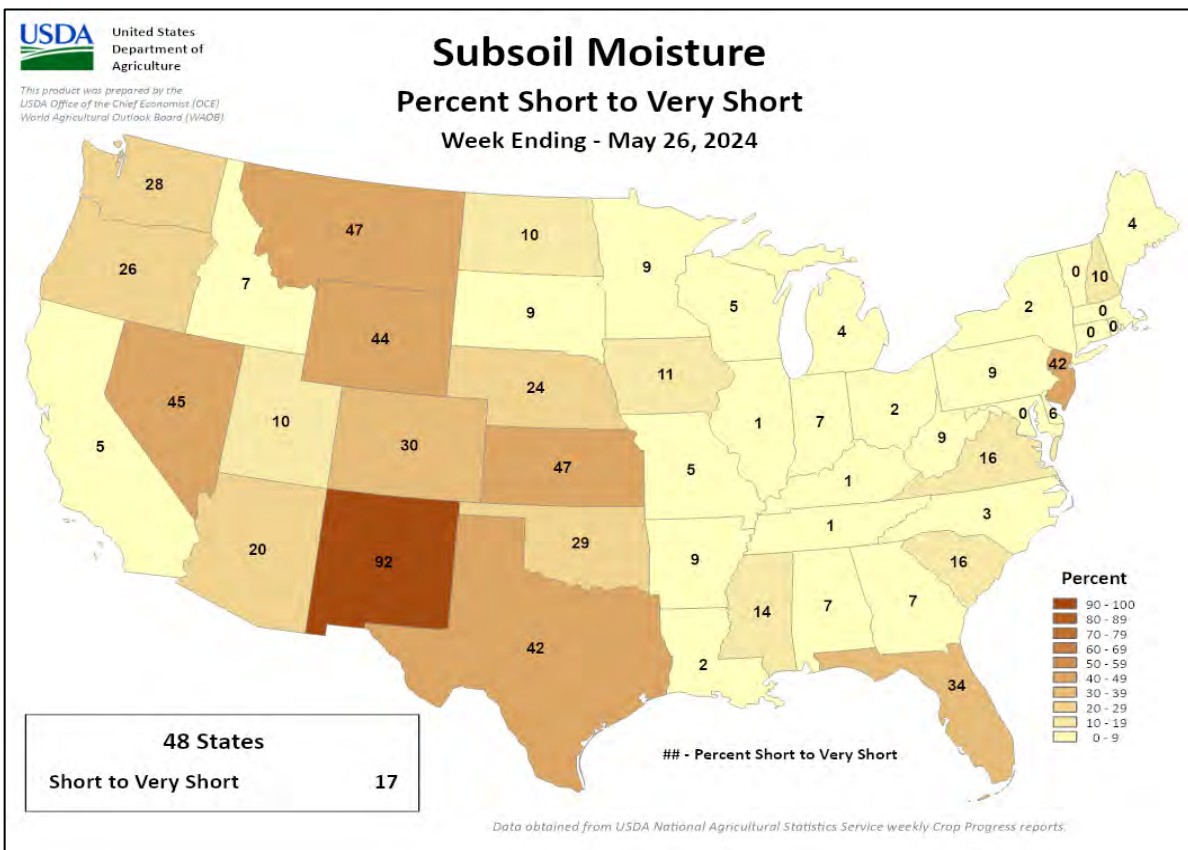
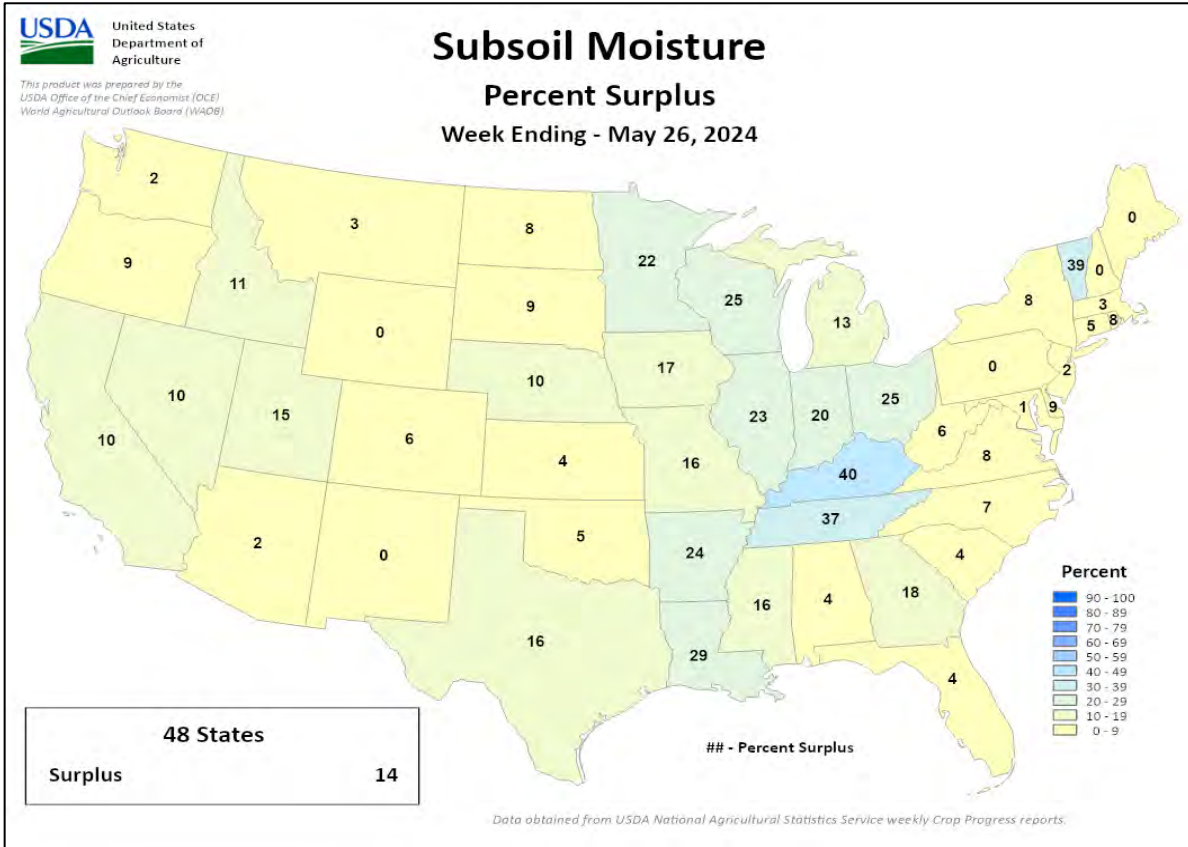
Weekly U.S. Progress and Condition Data provided by USDA/NASS



### Crop Progress and Condition

#### Week Ending May 26, 2024

Weekly U.S. Progress and Condition Data provided by USDA/NASS



# International Weather and Crop Summary

May 19-25, 2024

International Weather and Crop Highlights and Summaries provided by USDA/WAOB

## HIGHLIGHTS

**EUROPE:** Showers expanded across the continent, though hot and dry conditions were noted in southern-most growing areas.

**WESTERN FSU:** While the recent cold spell abated, drought intensified from eastern Ukraine into west-central Russia.

**EASTERN FSU:** A late-season cold snap in the western spring grain belt juxtaposed with additional widespread moderate to heavy rain across wheat and cotton areas to the south.

**MIDDLE EAST:** Widespread showers continued from Turkey into Iran, while seasonably dry weather prevailed over the southern half of the region.

**SOUTH ASIA:** Tropical showers across southern and eastern India boosted moisture supplies and encouraged kharif crop sowing.

**EAST ASIA:** Showers benefited summer crops but were unwelcome for winter crop maturation and harvesting.

**SOUTHEAST ASIA:** Widespread, heavy monsoon showers in Indochina greatly improved moisture conditions for main-season rice and other crops.

**AUSTRALIA:** Mostly dry weather further reduced moisture supplies for recently sown winter crops in the south and west.

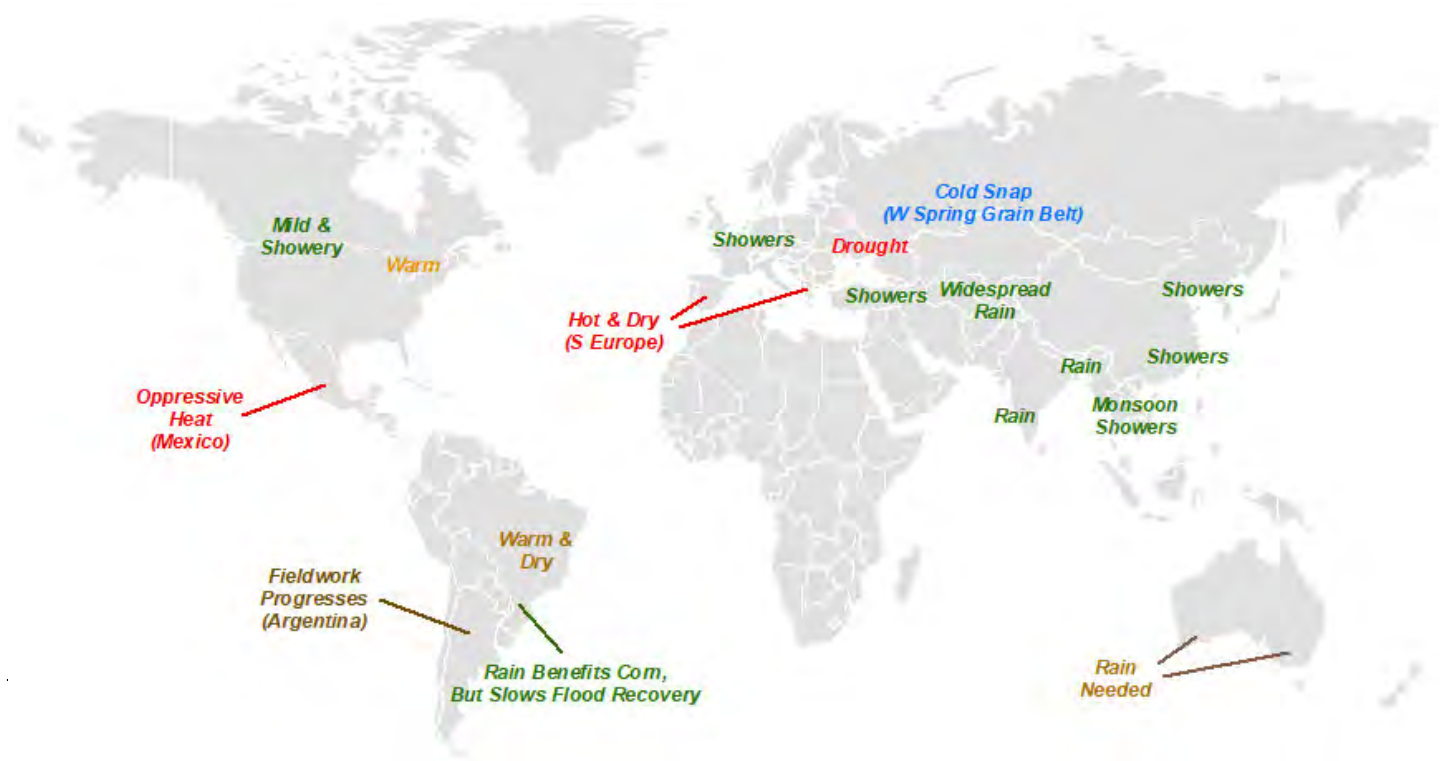
**ARGENTINA:** Mostly dry weather supported summer crop harvesting and winter grain planting.

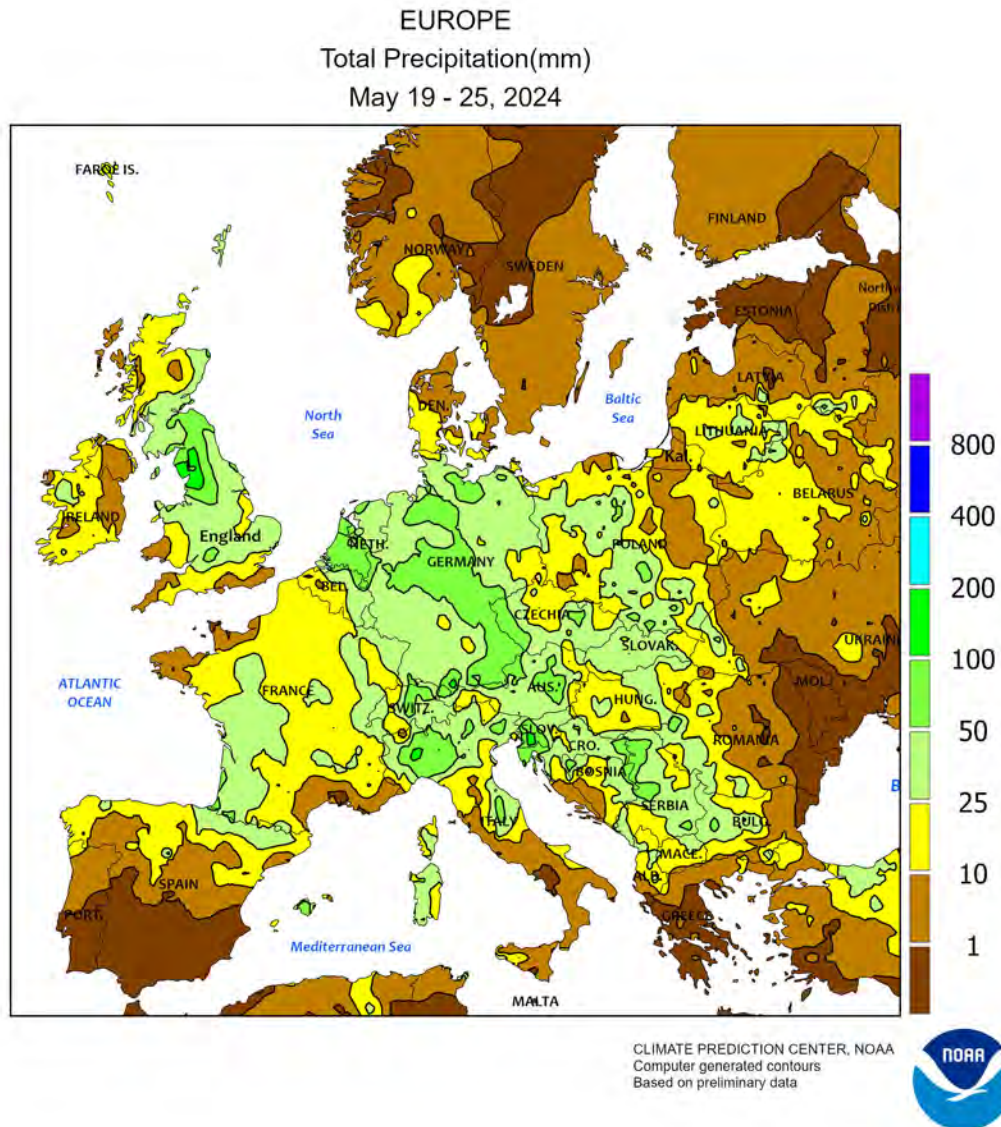
**BRAZIL:** Showers overspread southern Brazil, slowing damage assessments of crops in Rio Grande do Sul but benefiting late-developing corn farther north.

**MEXICO:** Oppressive heat stressed livestock and depleted moisture reserves.

**CANADIAN PRAIRIES:** Mild, showery weather maintained overall favorable spring grain and oilseed prospects.

**SOUTHEASTERN CANADA:** Unseasonable warmth spurred rapid growth of crops and forage.



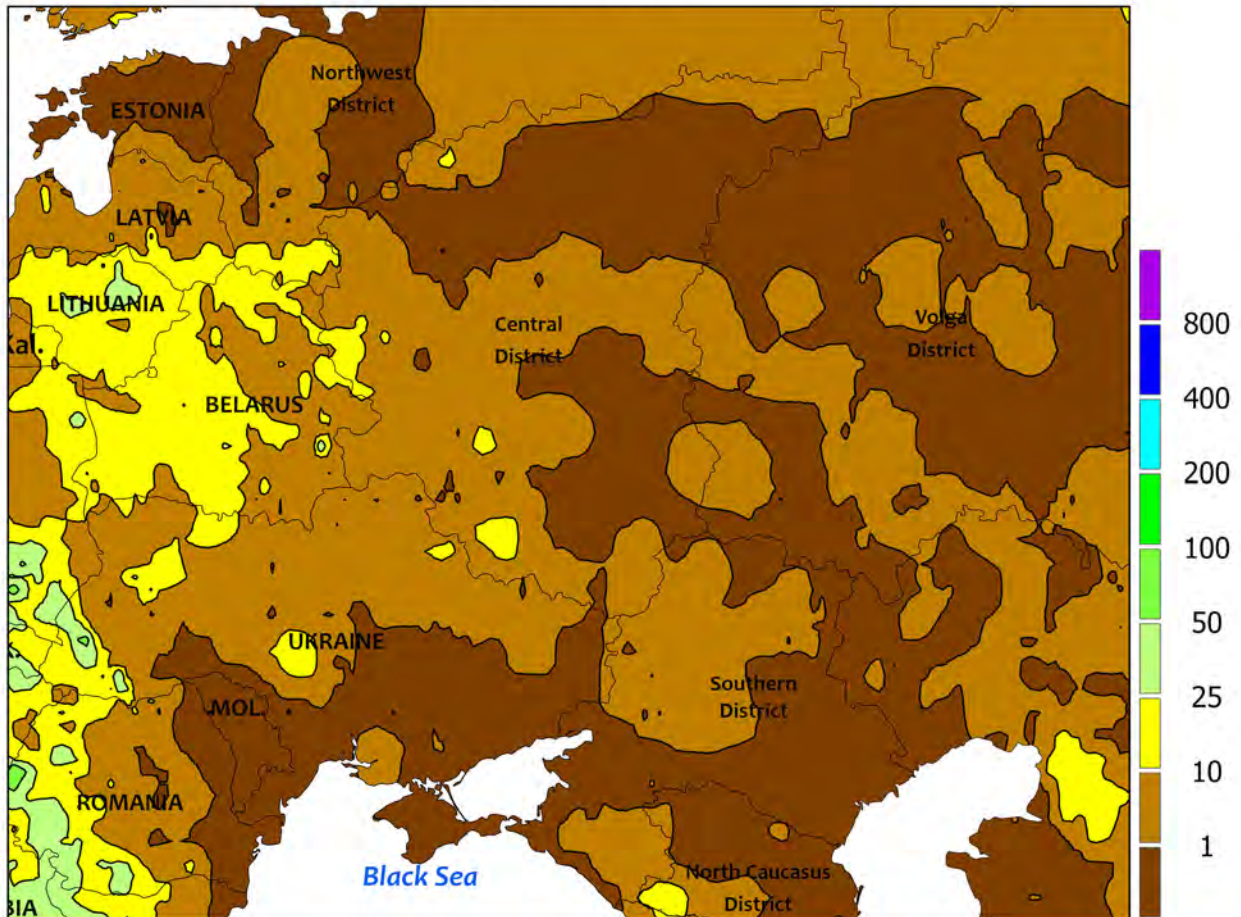


**EUROPE**

Showers and thunderstorms expanded across the continent, though hot and dry weather developed in southern-most growing areas. Another round of moderate to heavy rain (10-70 mm) over England, France, and western Germany sustained winter crop quality concerns and lowered yield prospects. Season-to-date rainfall (since March 1) has been the highest of the past 30 years from southeastern England into eastern France and western Germany. The persistently wet conditions have also hindered fieldwork and caused occasional albeit significant lowland flooding. On the other hand, showers and thunderstorms from eastern Germany into east-central and northeastern Europe improved soil moisture for small grain and summer crop emergence as well as reproductive to filling winter crops. Farther south, heavy to excessive rainfall (50-

100 mm, locally more) caused additional flooding from northern Italy into Serbia, though the moisture was overall beneficial across the Danube River Valley following a dry April and first half of May. Northwestern Italy's Piedmont Region — the continent's primary producer of rice — has reported 215 percent-of-normal rainfall since March 1, the wettest of the past 30 years; the persistent rainy weather has likely impeded sowing efforts. Conversely, hot and dry weather over Greece as well as central and southern Spain (30-35°C) accelerated spring grain maturation and summer crop vegetative development. Despite the southern heat, temperature anomalies during the monitoring period were most pronounced (4-8°C above normal) across the continent's northeastern quadrant, where highs approached 30°C.

WESTERN FSU  
Total Precipitation(mm)  
May 19 - 25, 2024



CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA  
Computer generated contours  
Based on preliminary data

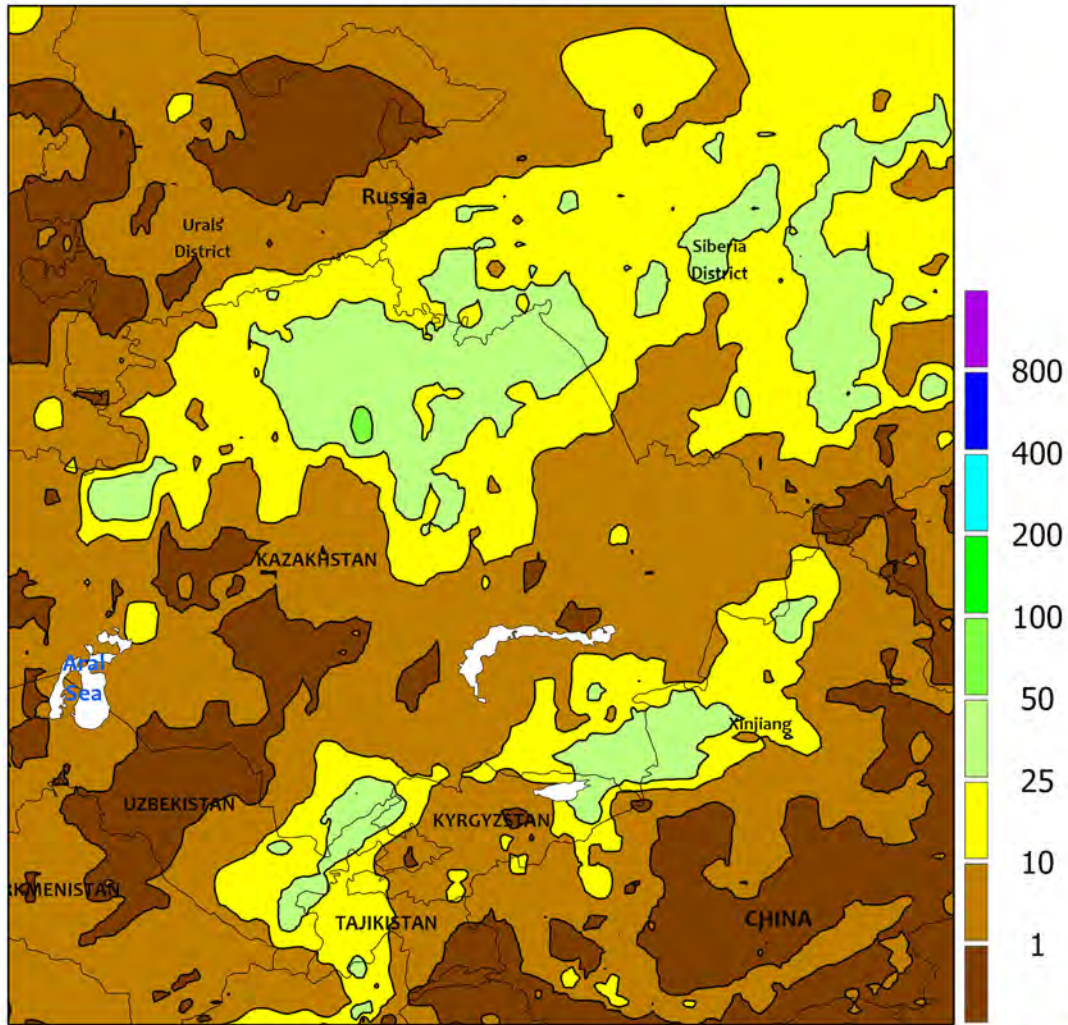


**WESTERN FSU**

The May cold snap relented, though dryness and drought intensified in central portions of the region. Temperatures during the monitoring period averaged 2 to 5°C above normal across Belarus, Moldova, and western Ukraine, within 1°C of normal over eastern Ukraine and western Russia, but up to 4°C below normal in Russia’s Volga District. The warmer weather brought an end to the May cold spell, which peaked during the first week of the month and was responsible for burning back or wiping out emerged summer crops and more advanced winter wheat. Meanwhile, despite some spotty, locally heavy showers, most primary crop areas from eastern Ukraine into western Russia slipped further into drought. Season-to-date

rainfall (since March 1) slipped to 33 and 29 percent of normal in the Saratov and Rostov Oblasts, respectively; these oblasts are in the northern half of Russia’s Southern District. The acute dryness was impacting reproductive (north) to filling (south) winter wheat and has severely limited soil moisture for summer crop emergence, including crops which had to be resown because of the early-May freeze. Similar dryness extended into eastern Ukraine, impacting filling winter wheat as well as emerging sunflowers. Conditions are markedly better from Belarus into west-central Ukraine, though there is a very sharp west-to-east moisture gradient over central Ukraine’s primary wheat and corn areas.

EASTERN FSU  
Total Precipitation(mm)  
May 19 - 25, 2024



CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA  
Computer generated contours  
Based on preliminary data

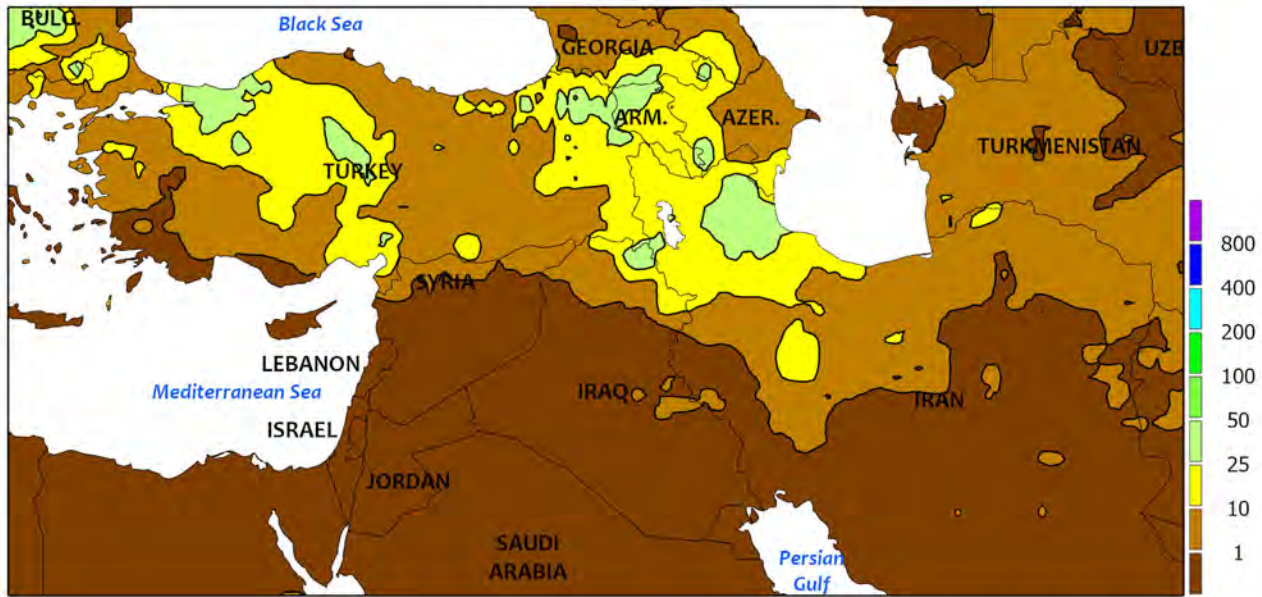


**EASTERN FSU**

Cold and wet weather in the western spring grain belt contrasted with warmer temperatures farther east, while late-season rain persisted over southern portions of the region. Temperatures during the monitoring period averaged 2 to 5°C below normal across central Russia and northern Kazakhstan, though warmer conditions (up to 5°C above normal) were noted in the Siberia District. Subfreezing nighttime lows (-5 to -2°C) in western spring grain areas may have burned back newly-emerged wheat, barley, or sunflowers. Widespread rain (10-80 mm) maintained adequate to abundant soil moisture for crop emergence and establishment once warmer weather

returns. Farther south across the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), widespread moderate to heavy rain (10-50 mm, locally more) from central Uzbekistan eastward into Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, and southeastern Kazakhstan boosted soil moisture for filling to maturing winter wheat and emerging spring grains. Furthermore, irrigation reserves for cotton remained at or above normal for a third consecutive water year. The 2023-24 Water Year total precipitation in the Amu Darya River Basin (mountains of Tajikistan and environs) has totaled 155 percent of normal, second wettest of the past 30 years (behind only 2004-05).

MIDDLE EAST  
Total Precipitation(mm)  
May 19 - 25, 2024



CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA  
Computer generated contours  
Based on preliminary data



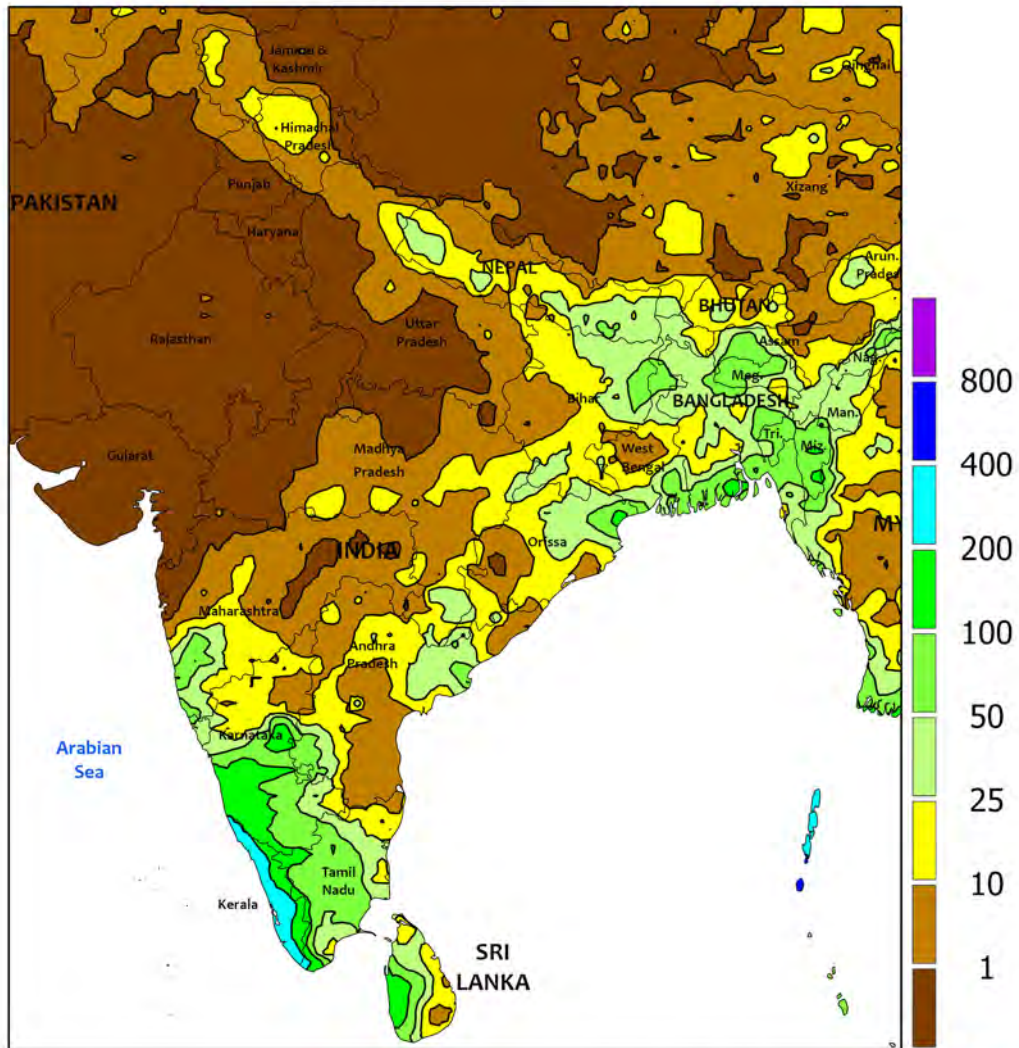
**MIDDLE EAST**

Additional showers in the north contrasted with seasonably dry weather elsewhere. Rainfall totaled 5 to 50 mm from western and central Turkey into northwestern Iran, while lighter showers (3-9 mm) were noted in northeastern Iran. The wet weather sustained good to excellent yield prospects

for filling to maturing winter wheat and barley, though drier conditions would be welcome for winter crop drydown and harvesting. Seasonably sunny skies across central and southern portions of the region favored winter grain maturation and harvesting.



SOUTH ASIA  
Total Precipitation(mm)  
May 19 - 25, 2024



CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA  
Computer generated contours  
Based on preliminary data

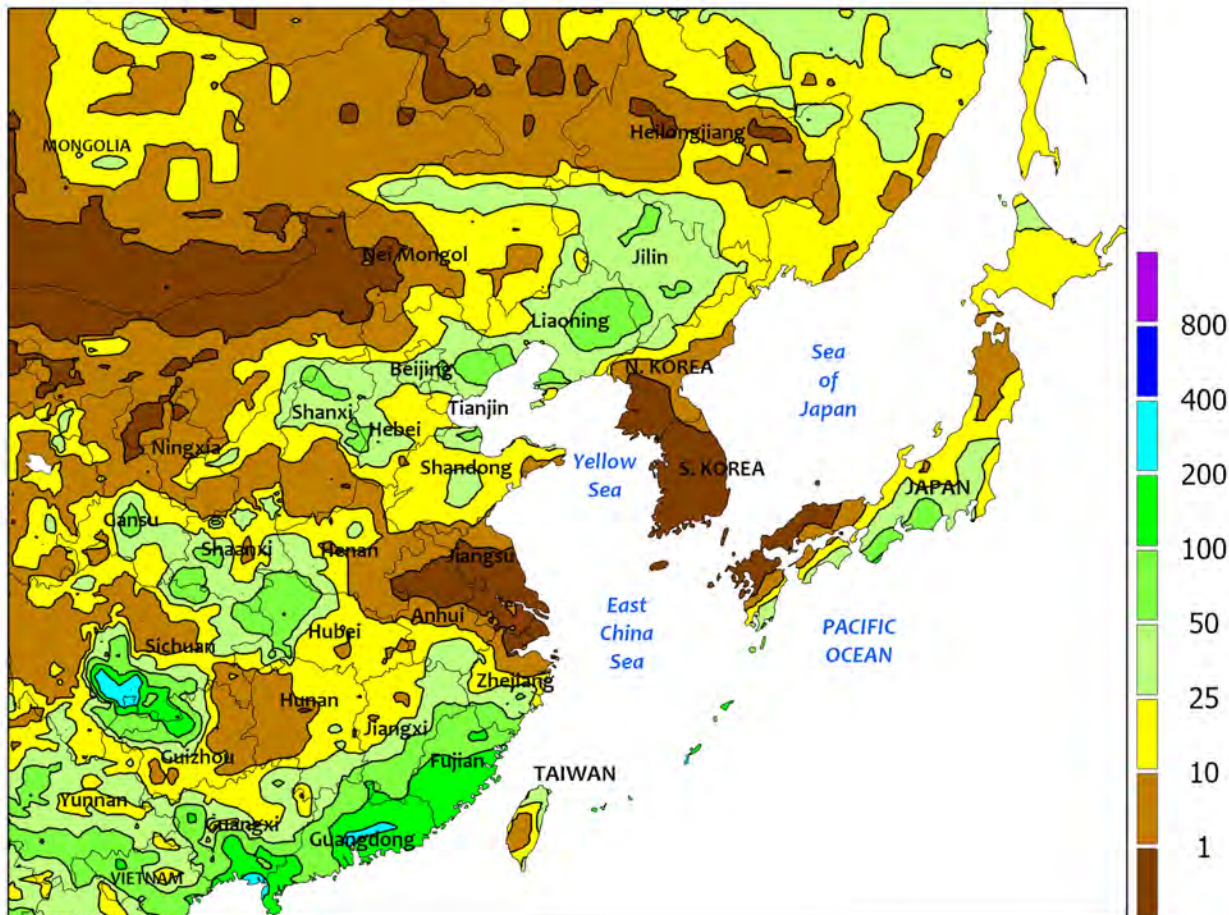


**SOUTH ASIA**

Tropical showers overspread southwestern India ahead of the southwest monsoon onset, producing localized flooding but also boosting moisture supplies and encouraging kharif sowing activities. Some of the highest rainfall totals approached 300 mm, while most areas recorded 25 (inland areas) to 150 mm (coastal). The leading edge of the southwest monsoon, as determined by the Indian Meteorological Department, bisected the Bay of Bengal and cut across northern Sri Lanka; the average onset date in southern India is June 1. Meanwhile,

Cyclonic Storm Remal (peak sustained winds of 55 kts as of May 26) brushed the eastern coast of India making its way toward Bangladesh. The storm manifested showers (25-100 mm) into Odisha (formally Orissa), West Bengal, and southern Bangladesh as of the end of the period (more rainfall information will be available in next week's *Bulletin*). Elsewhere, intense seasonal heat continued to dominate northwestern India into Pakistan, where temperatures pushed into the upper 40s (degrees C).

EASTERN ASIA  
Total Precipitation(mm)  
May 19 - 25, 2024



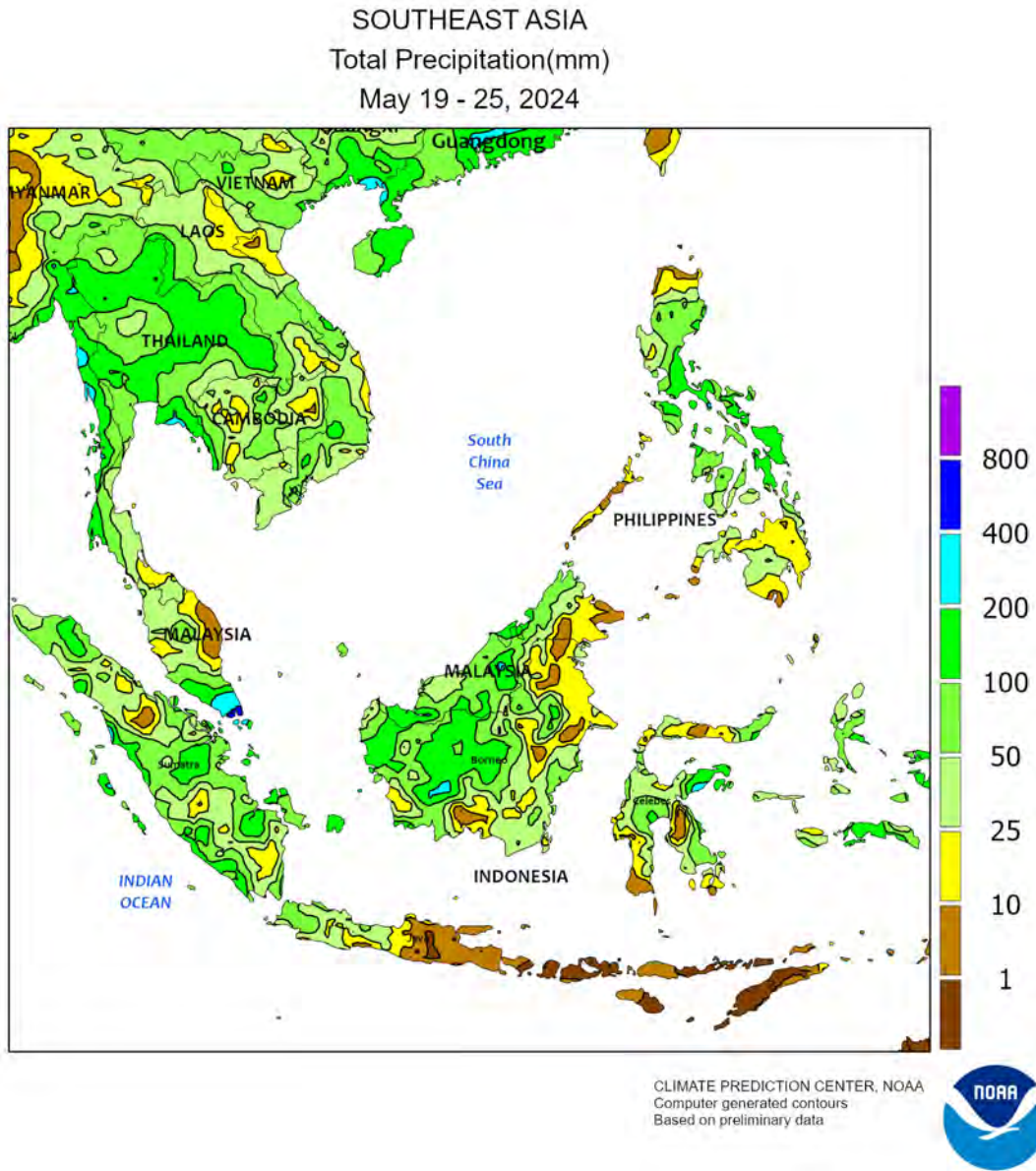
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA  
Computer generated contours  
Based on preliminary data



**EASTERN ASIA**

A steady stream of tropical moisture along a semi-stationary front in southern China produced rainfall throughout the period in the southeast (approaching 200 mm locally) into the Yangtze Valley (25-100 mm). The moisture was welcome for reproductive early-crop rice and vegetative summer crops but was ill timed for lingering rapeseed harvesting. Meanwhile, warm, dry weather farther north was replaced by unsettled weather by mid-week. Late-week showers (upwards of 25 mm) were generally unfavorable for maturing wheat on the North

China Plain while aiding corn and soybean establishment in northeastern provinces. Elsewhere, unseasonable warmth (weekly average temperatures up to 4°C above normal) in the absence of stressful heat promoted cotton development in the west (Xinjiang) and maintained some of the best early crop conditions since the high-yielding 2020 season. In other parts of the region, consistent rainfall since May 1 on the Korean peninsula and into Japan maintained adequate moisture for rice and other summer crop establishment.

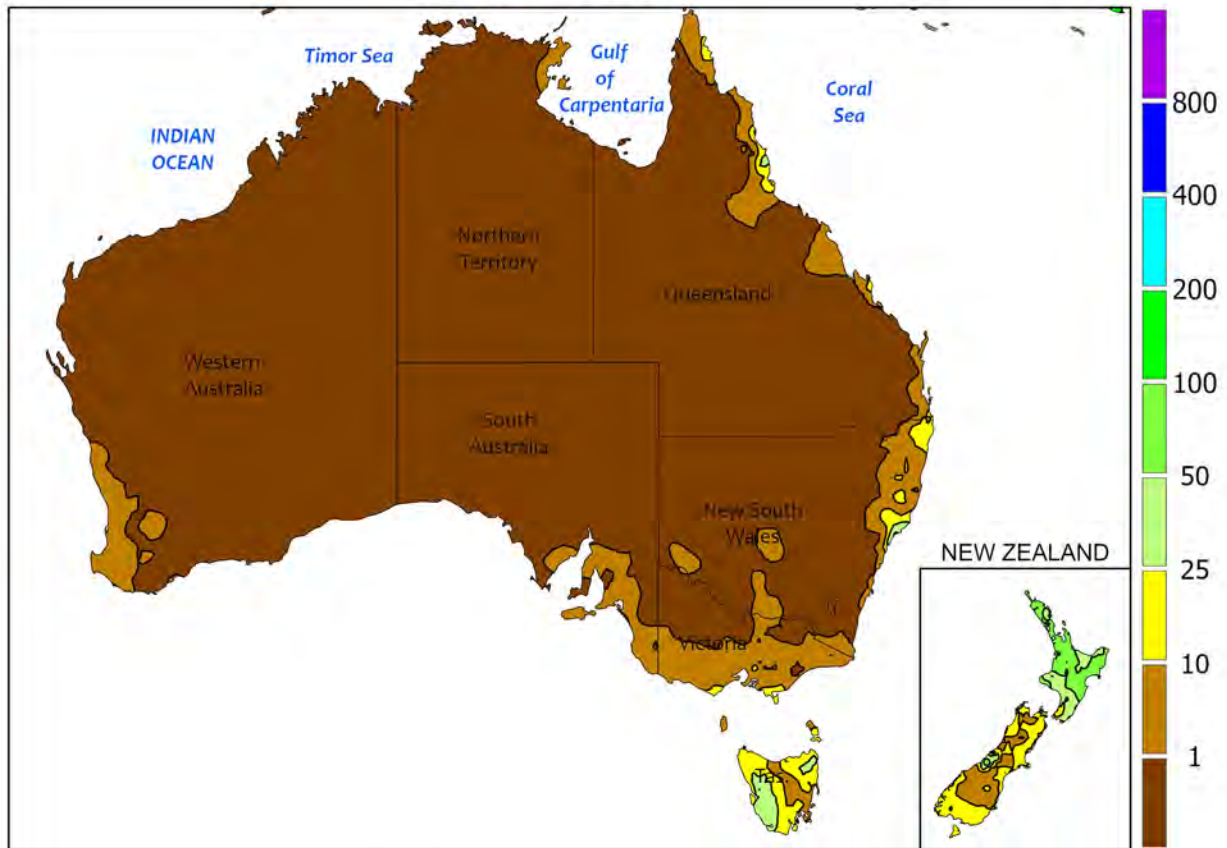


**SOUTHEAST ASIA**

Monsoon showers overspread nearly all corners of Indochina, with some locales topping 150 mm. The widespread, heavy rainfall pushed seasonal totals (since May 1) above average in most areas and greatly improved moisture conditions for main-season cropping. Meanwhile, a weak tropical cyclone (Ewinia - maximum sustained winds of 35 kts) moved into the central

Philippines by week's end, producing heavy showers (over 150 mm) from the Eastern Visayas into southern Luzon as of the end of the reporting period (more information will be available in next week's *Bulletin*). Elsewhere, despite consistent rainfall in Malaysia and Indonesia, 90-day totals remained below average for oil palm, sustaining potential yield reductions.

AUSTRALIA  
Total Precipitation(mm)  
May 19 - 25, 2024



Gridded data from the Australian Bureau of Meteorology: [www.bom.gov.au/](http://www.bom.gov.au/)  
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CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA  
Computer generated contours  
Based on preliminary data

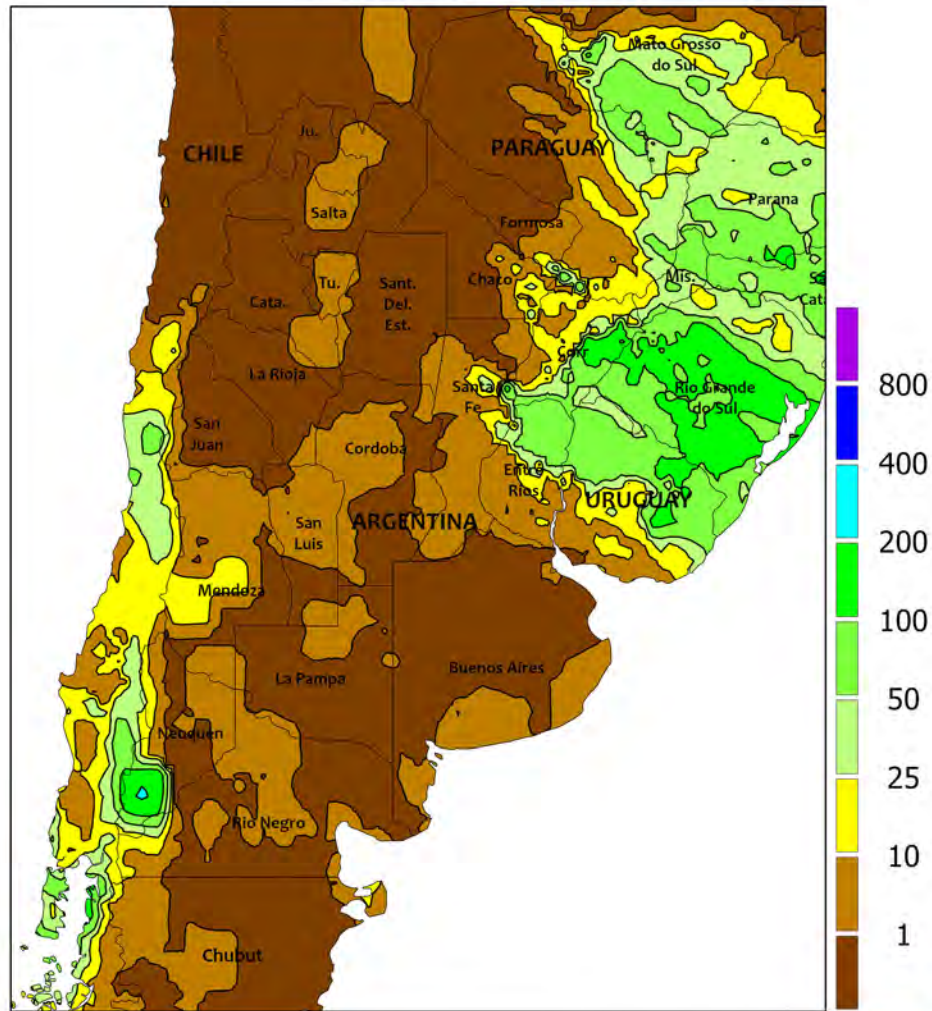


**AUSTRALIA**

Aside from a few isolated showers (generally less than 5 mm), dry weather blanketed the wheat belt, further reducing moisture supplies for recently sown winter grains and oilseeds. In the west and south, the dry weather remained unfavorable for early winter crop development, hampering germination and emergence in many areas. Some farmers continued to dry sow winter crops, but others were likely waiting for more substantial rain to arrive before sowing. Elsewhere in the wheat belt, soil moisture averaged closer to normal in the east, aiding early

wheat, barley, and canola development. The mostly dry weather favored late summer crop harvesting as well, allowing cotton and sorghum harvesting to proceed at a brisk pace. Cooler-than-normal weather prevailed across southern and eastern Australia, with temperatures averaging 1 to 3°C below normal and maxima in the upper 10s and lower 20s (degrees C). Warmer-than-normal weather elevated evaporative losses in Western Australia, with temperatures averaging 1 to 3°C above normal and maxima mostly in the middle 20s (degrees C).

ARGENTINA  
Total Precipitation(mm)  
May 19 - 25, 2024



CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA  
Computer generated contours  
Based on preliminary data

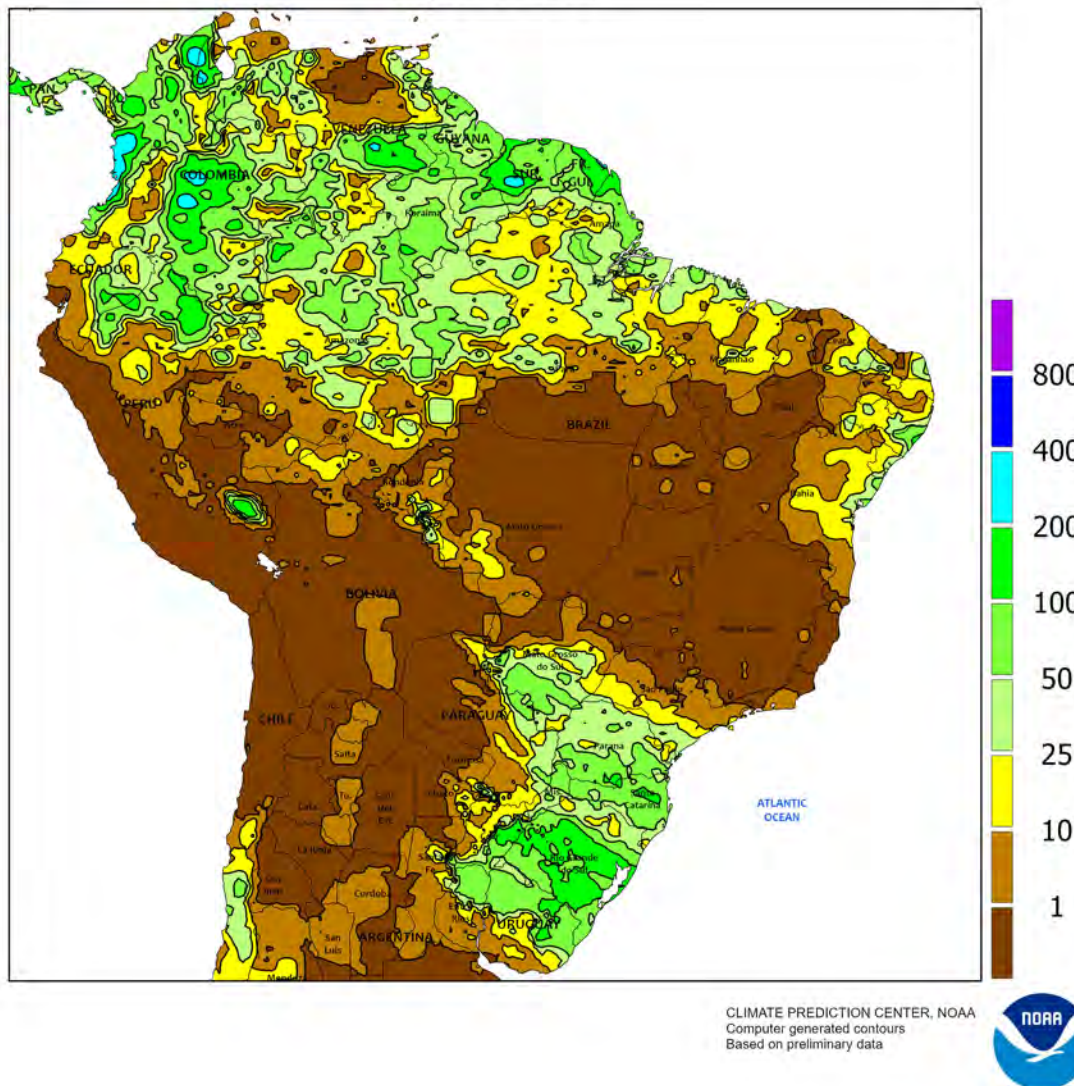


**ARGENTINA**

Mostly dry, colder-than-normal weather continued to dominate Argentina, promoting seasonal fieldwork but slowing early vegetative growth of emerging winter grains. Weekly temperatures averaged 3 to 5°C below normal throughout the region, extending eastward into Uruguay. Consequently, nighttime lows dropped below 5°C at nearly all locations and freezes reached as far north as Chaco. With the exception of northeastern Argentina (northern

Entre Rios to Misiones), where rainfall totaled 10 to 50 mm, rain was widely scattered and light, with amounts mostly totaling 0 to 5 mm. According to the government of Argentina, corn and soybeans were 36 and 77 percent harvested, respectively, as of May 23, and cotton was 25 percent harvested; wheat planting was reportedly most active in northern production areas, with activity reported in portions of Córdoba and Entre Rios.

BRAZIL  
Total Precipitation(mm)  
May 19 - 25, 2024

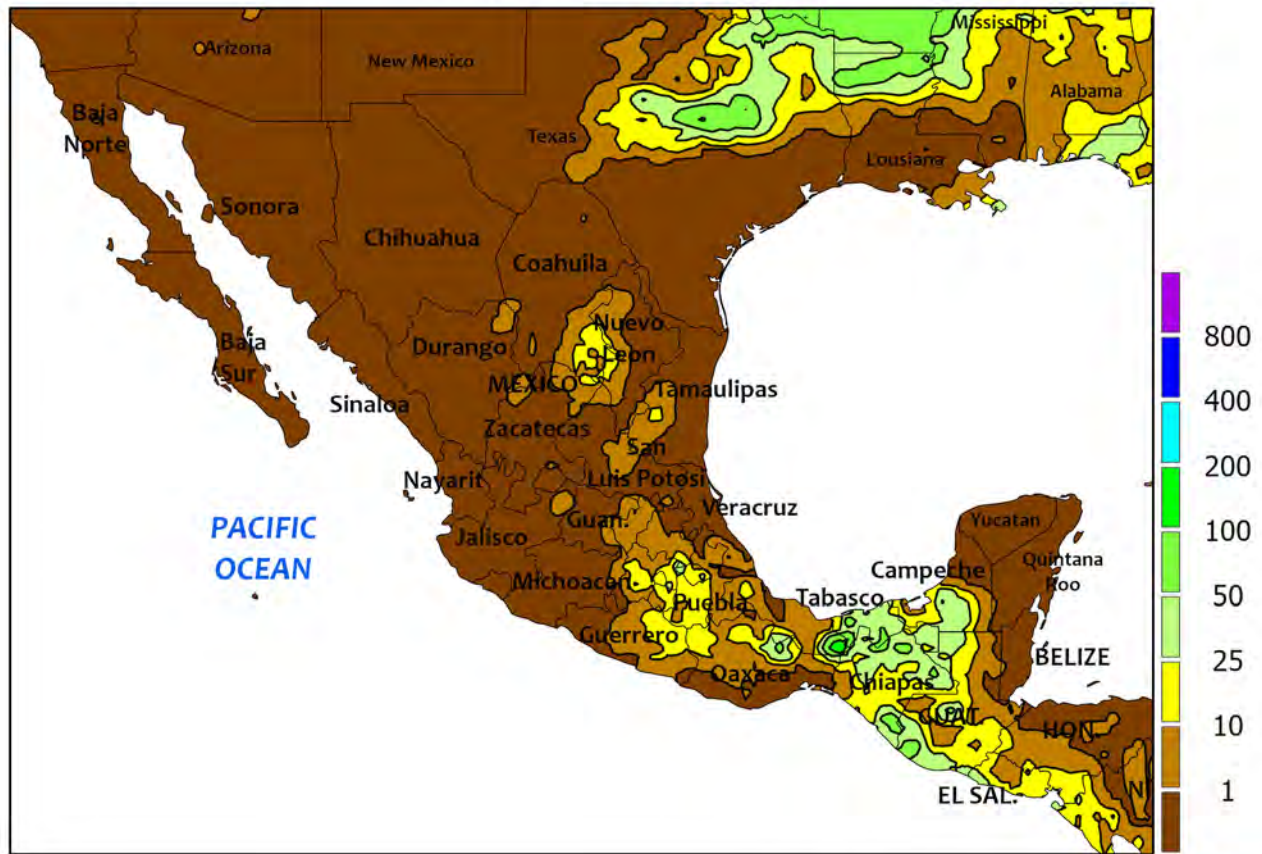


**BRAZIL**

Showers expanded over southern farming areas, slowing flood recovery efforts but providing a late-season boost in moisture to later-developing corn. The heaviest rainfall (50 to locally more than 100 mm) was again concentrated in eastern sections of Rio Grande do Sul, although amounts totaling more than 25 mm were recorded elsewhere in the state. According to the government of Rio Grande do Sul, soybeans and corn were 91 and 92 percent harvested, respectively, as of May 16; saturated soils were still reportedly disrupting fieldwork, with high humidity hampering drydown. Moderate to heavy rain (10-25 mm, locally exceeding 50 mm) extended northward through Paraná into southern sections of Mato Grosso do Sul; unlike

the persistent wetness in Rio Grande do Sul, these showers were beneficial following recent periods of dryness. According to the government of Paraná, over 70 percent of second-crop corn was reproductive to filling as of May 13, with about 30 percent mature or harvested; meanwhile, wheat was 45 percent planted. Warm, seasonably dry weather prevailed farther north, with seasonal rainfall (amounts reaching 50 mm, locally) confined to the northeastern coast. Highest daytime temperatures reaching the middle 30s (degrees C) promoted rapid development of corn and cotton in Mato Grosso, western Bahia, and other important interior production areas.

MEXICO  
Total Precipitation(mm)  
May 19 - 25, 2024



CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA  
Computer generated contours  
Based on preliminary data



MEXICO

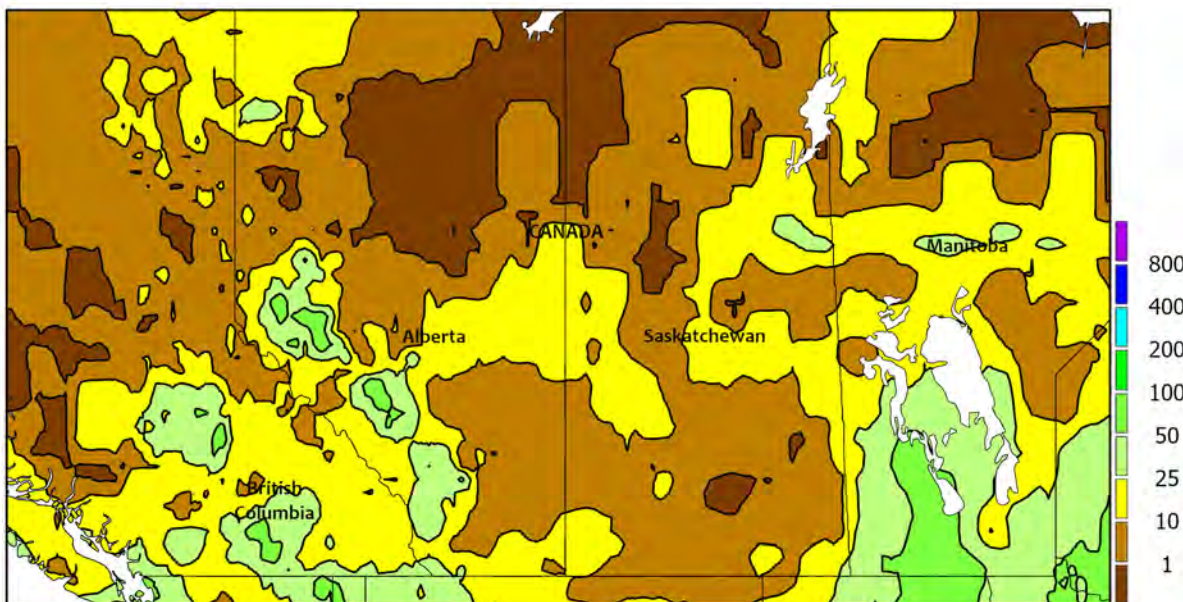
Hot, mostly dry weather persisted throughout much of the country, stressing livestock and exacerbating declines in already depleted moisture reserves. Weekly temperatures averaged 3 to 6°C above normal over a broad area stretching from the Rio Grande River Valley southward to the Pacific Coast, with daytime highs reaching 40°C almost daily in the northeast (Coahuila and San Luis Potosí eastward) and southeast (notably Tabasco, Chiapas, and Campeche). The oppressive heat maintained stress on livestock and sustained high evaporative losses while also increasing demands for limited water supplies. Although locally heavy showers (25-100 mm or more) provided

some drought relief in the aforementioned southeastern agricultural areas, rainfall was insufficiently light farther west. This included eastern sections of the southern plateau corn belt, as showers (10-25 mm) were confined to Puebla and environs. Western farming areas (Michoacán and Jalisco northward through Sonora and Chihuahua) remained unseasonably warm (temperatures averaging up to 4°C above normal) and dry, keeping fields too dry for planting corn and other rain-fed summer crops. Nationally, reservoir levels were at 35 percent capacity as of May 27, compared with 44 percent at a comparable time last year.

### CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Total Precipitation(mm)

May 19 - 25, 2024



CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA  
Computer generated contours  
Based on preliminary data



#### CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Spring crop planting advanced, although locally heavy precipitation temporarily slowed fieldwork in some locations. Light to moderate rainfall (2-25 mm) in Alberta and Saskatchewan contrasted with heavier rain (25-75 mm) in southern Manitoba. Cooler-than-normal weather (weekly temperatures averaging 2-4°C below normal) accompanied the showers, and freezes were common throughout the region; in Manitoba, some of the late-week precipitation came in the form

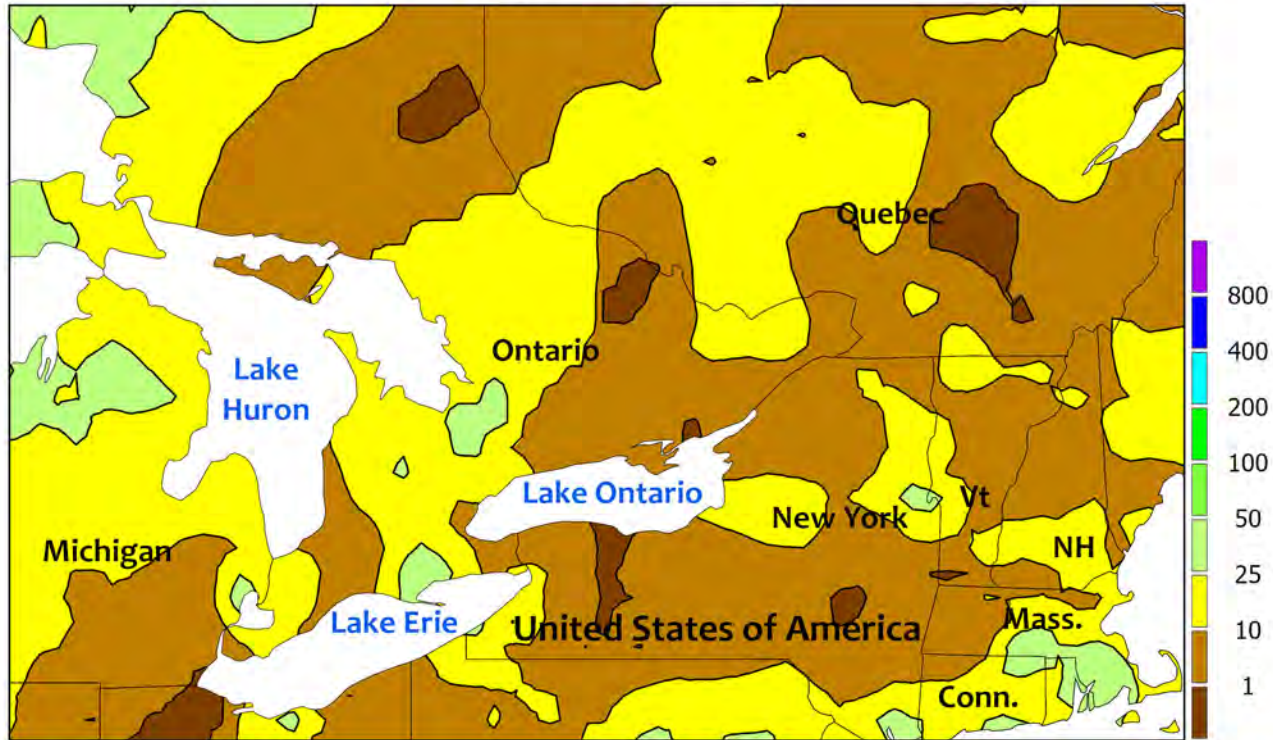
of snow, which quickly melted. According to provincial reports, crops were 56 percent planted in Saskatchewan as of May 20, behind the 5-year average pace of 76 percent due to earlier rain delays. In contrast, spring plantings were 47 percent completed as of May 21, lagging the 5-year average pace by just 5 points before the onset of the heavy rain. Despite entering the planting season in drought, warmer, drier weather is currently needed for the completion of spring crop planting in a timely manner.



SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Total Precipitation(mm)

May 19 - 25, 2024



CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA  
Computer generated contours  
Based on preliminary data



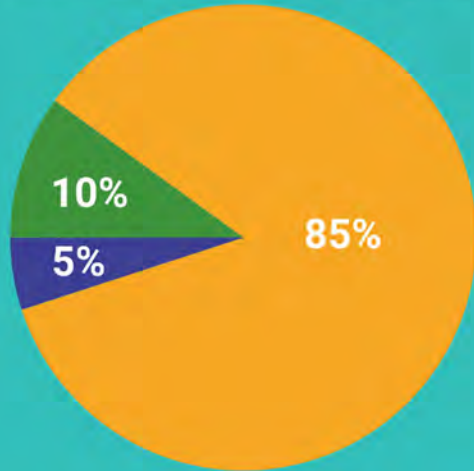
**SOUTHEASTERN CANADA**

Warm, showery weather continued across the region, spurring rapid development of winter wheat and pastures while also warming topsoils for emerging summer crops. Weekly average temperatures were 4 to 6°C above normal throughout Ontario and Quebec, with highest daytime

temperatures ranging from the upper 20s to lower 30s (degrees C). Light to moderate showers (5-25 mm, locally approaching 50 mm in spots) accompanied the warmth, maintaining overall favorable levels of moisture for crop growth but possibly keeping some fields too wet for planting.



# 2024 Atlantic Hurricane Season Outlook



■ Above normal   
 ■ Near normal   
 ■ Below normal

Season probability

Named storms

17 - 25

Hurricanes

8 - 13

Major hurricanes

4 - 7

Be prepared: Visit [hurricanes.gov](https://hurricanes.gov) and follow @NWS and @NHC\_Atlantic on X.

May 2024

The 2024 Atlantic Hurricane Season Outlook issued on May 23 by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration indicated that there is an 85 percent likelihood of above-normal tropical activity in the Atlantic Basin, with expectations for 17 to 25 named storms, 8 to 13 hurricanes, and 4 to 7 major (Category 3 or higher) hurricanes. The Atlantic Basin record of 30 named storms was set in 2020, followed by 28 tropical storms and hurricanes in 2005.

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Correspondence to the meteorologists should be directed to: **Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin, NOAA/USDA, Joint Agricultural Weather Facility, USDA South Building, Room 4443B, Washington, DC 20250.**

Internet URL: [www.usda.gov/oc/weather-drought-monitor](https://www.usda.gov/oc/weather-drought-monitor)

E-mail address: [brad.rippy@usda.gov](mailto:brad.rippy@usda.gov)

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##### World Agricultural Outlook Board

Managing Editor..... **Brad Rippey** (202) 720-2397

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Agricultural Weather Analysts..... **Harlan Shannon**

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Meteorologists.....**Brad Pugh, Adam Allgood, and Rich Tinker**

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